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No. 25

House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Margaret Grun Kibben, offered the following prayer:

Guide us, O Lord, for many are the plans of our hearts. The schedules we have carefully laid out on our calendars, the expectations we bring with us into this Chamber, the outcomes we desire from the decisions before us are multitude. Many are the plans of our hearts, but it is Your purpose that prevails.

Remind us then of Your sovereignty in all that befalls us in this day. When our schedules are upended, when our expectations are far from met, and when those outcomes we desire escape our ability to influence, remind us that it is always Your purpose that prevails.

In Your grace plan for us, may we find that in all that we intend, You have a grander vision. In all that we anticipate, You offer us so much more. In the results we seek, You have already provided a future beyond our imaginings.

Many are the plans of our hearts, but Your purpose, O Lord, prevails.

In sure and certain hope in Your divine guidance and in the strength of Your name, we pray.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1 of rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentlewoman from Alabama (Ms. SEWELL)

come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. SEWELL led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair will entertain up to 15 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

RECOGNIZING ANDREA LINETTE RODRIGUEZ

(Ms. DE LA CRUZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. DE LA CRUZ. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to recognize Andrea Linette Rodriguez, a third grade student from Sanchez Elementary School in McAllen, Texas.

Andrea recently won the first place prize in the NABE's Being Bilingual Essay Competition.

In her award-winning essay, Andrea wrote, "Because I speak Spanish, I was able to say good-bye when my abuelito became a star."

Andrea, I am sure your abuelito is very proud of you, as we all are. Like many children in south Texas, Andrea exemplifies a beautiful tradition that is deeply rooted in our Nation's history of patriotic Americans.

In south Texas, we celebrate both our Hispanic culture and our being patriotic Americans. I encourage all youth to embrace both the English language and a second language. Knowledge is power.

Felicidades, Andrea, on your achievement and showcasing the very best of south Texas.

ACKNOWLEDGING THE CURRY FAMILY AS 2023 STATE OF THE UNION GUESTS

(Ms. SEWELL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. SEWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize my distinguished guests for the 2023 State of the Union, the Curry family of Selma, Alabama.

Mr. Thomas Curry is a native of Selma who bravely served our Nation for over 30 years in the United States Air Force. Mrs. Annie Curry, his wife, spent over a decade working as a teacher and a counselor at Selma High School.

The Currys have been married for over 60 years and are currently in their nineties. Tragically, as a result of the tornadoes that tore through Alabama on January 12, the Currys lost their home of over 50 years, displacing them and destroying the place where they raised their five children. Luckily, the Currys escaped without injury. God is indeed good.

The people of Alabama's Seventh Congressional District are indeed resilient, and the Curry family represents the very best of us. Their story is yet another reminder of the need for increased Federal assistance for Alabama families impacted by the tornadoes.

I was honored to lead a delegation letter to President Biden asking for 100 percent Federal share, given the dire straits of the historic city of Selma, Alabama, and that of Autauga County.

Mr. Speaker, I am asking my colleagues to welcome the Currys to our Nation's Capitol and keep them in your prayers. We are indeed Selma strong.

CELEBRATING THE LIFE AND MEMORY OF HARVEY HOTINGER

(Mr. CLINE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life and memory of Harvey Hotinger, who passed away recently at the age of 91.

Harvey was born in Kerrs Creek outside of Lexington in 1932 and grew up on the family farm that formed the roots of not only service to his own but also a life of service to his community and country.

After graduating from Virginia Tech with a focus on engineering, Hotinger joined the Army, specializing in missile systems. Following his military service, he began teaching algebra to high school students while also opening up a small business.

During his career and throughout retirement, Harvey also took pride in his garden, giving his friends and neighbors thousands of pounds of fruits and vegetables, as well as delicious honey, never straying far from the roots of his family farm.

He continued his service as he taught Sunday school to the youth of New Monmouth Presbyterian Church for more than 50 years. He also served the Kerrs Creek District on the Rockbridge County Board of Supervisors for 4 years.

After a well-lived life, Harvey is survived by his wife, Rhunelle, and his children, stepchildren, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. His dedication and commitment to his community represent the best the valley has to offer, and he will never be forgotten.

TRIBUTE TO MICHIGAN LEADERS JOE TATE AND BARBARA-ROSE COLLINS

(Mr. THANEDAR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THANEDAR. Mr. Speaker, as we celebrate National Black History Month, I pay tribute to a Detroit-born African-American leader, Joe Tate, who became the first African-American man elected as Speaker of the Michigan State House this year.

Speaker Joe Tate, the son of a firefighter, played football at Michigan State and later in the NFL. He also served in Afghanistan as an officer in the United States Marine Corps.

I am honored to have Speaker Tate as my guest for tonight's State of the Union Address.

Along with Joe Tate, today I also honor Congresswoman Barbara-Rose Collins, the first Black woman elected to Congress from Michigan, who worked tirelessly to break down barriers.

I proudly served with Mr. Tate in the Michigan House and look forward to working with him for a better Michigan.

TRUE STATE OF OUR UNION

(Mr. FULCHER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FULCHER. Mr. Speaker, tonight, President Biden will give his address on the state of our Union. His version of the facts will sound wonderful but stand in stark contrast to the true state of the Union for many Americans today.

Unmentioned in his speech will be the fact that over a third of American households have forgone basic expenses to afford their energy bill, the highest energy costs in 15 years.

President Biden will say the state of our Union is strong, but the American people know better. That is why Republicans in the House are following our Commitment to America, a series of commonsense solutions to our most pressing issues.

In just a few short weeks, House Republicans have used our new majority position to hold China accountable, defund the Biden IRS army, protect our Strategic Petroleum Reserve, and bring accountability to overreaching Federal Government agencies.

When it comes to a union that is truly strong, House Republicans stand ready to deliver.

WE ARE BETTER AS A NATION

(Mr. HIGGINS of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Mr. Speaker, Joe Biden has been our President for 25 months. He said he would build an economy for working families in America.

The largest infrastructure law in U.S. history: Done.

The American Rescue Plan: Done.

The CHIPS and Science Act: Done.

The Inflation Reduction Act: Done.

The United States economy added 517,000 jobs last month alone. The unemployment rate is 3.4 percent, the lowest in 54 years. Biden created 11 million jobs. That is 440,000 jobs every single month.

According to Bloomberg Business, Biden is now on his way to becoming the greatest job-producing President in U.S. history.

Mr. Speaker, 35 million Americans today have healthcare because of the Affordable Care Act, and 92 percent of all Americans have healthcare that is better and more affordable.

Mr. Speaker, it is no wonder why our Republican House colleagues are now threatening to destroy the American economy by defaulting on the very obligations that they voted to create. We are better as a nation, and we are better as a Congress.

HONORING SUPREME COURT JUSTICE CLARENCE THOMAS

(Mr. COLLINS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an incredible man from the great State of Georgia. Supreme

Court Justice Clarence Thomas, a native son of Pin Point, near Savannah, was nominated to the Supreme Court by President George H.W. Bush in 1991.

At that time, he was just the second Black American ever appointed to the Supreme Court, where he is now its longest serving member.

Since taking the Bench, Justice Thomas has ruled on some of the most consequential cases in American history. He has safeguarded our rights by defending the principles of natural law that are central to America's founding.

Justice Thomas exemplifies the American Dream, rising from humble beginnings to a seat on our Nation's highest court through hard work and dedication.

There would be nothing more fitting than the Georgia State legislature finishing the job it started last year and putting a statue of Justice Thomas under the gold dome of the State capitol.

Justice Thomas' legacy of service and footprint on American jurisprudence is worthy of honor and commemoration.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF JOHN ADAMS

(Mr. MILLER of Ohio asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of John Adams, a man who needs no introduction in Cleveland or Progressive Field, thanks to his passion for baseball and his iconic drum. John passed away last week at 71 years of age.

John, a 1969 graduate of Parma High, bought a base drum at a garage sale and first hauled it to an Indians game in 1973. Over the next 46 years, John and his drum would attend more than 3,700 games, including all three All-Star games, 11 playoff series, and three World Series. He missed just 45 games over nearly five decades of fandom.

John and his drum were the beating heart of Cleveland baseball, and they have rightfully been immortalized with a statue at the field.

I thank John for the memories. May he rest in peace.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MOORE of Alabama). Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess for a period of less than 15 minutes.

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 14 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1015

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MOORE of Alabama) at 10 o'clock and 17 minutes a.m.

READING OF THE CONSTITUTION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 5(h) of House Resolution 5, the Chair now recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JORDAN) for the reading of the Constitution.

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, this morning we will read the full text of the United States Constitution. The text read today reflects the changes to the Constitution made by the 27 amendments. Those portions superseded by amendment will not be read.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCARTHY).

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I will start:

"We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from the State of California (Mr. KILEY).

Mr. KILEY. Article I, Section 1:

"All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."

Section 2:

"The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

"No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

"The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

"When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

"The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment."

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman

from Virginia (Mr. CLINE) control the time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE of Florida. Section 3:

"The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State for six years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

"Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year.

"No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

"The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

"The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

"The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

"Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law."

Section 4:

"The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

"The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day."

Section 5:

"Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum

to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

"Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

"Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

"Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting."

Section 6:

"The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

"No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office."

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MORAN).

Mr. MORAN. Section 7:

"All bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

"Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of

both Houses shall be determined by yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

"Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill."

Section 8:

"The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

"To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

"To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

"To establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

"To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

"To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

"To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

"To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

"To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

"To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offenses against the Law of Nations;

"To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

"To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

"To provide and maintain a Navy;

"To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

"To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

"To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

"To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;—And

"To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any Department or Officer thereof."

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. JOHNSON), who is the chair of the Constitution, Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Subcommittee.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Section 9:

"The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

"The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

"No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

"No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census Or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

□ 1030

"No Tax Or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

"No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

"No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

"No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State."

Section 10:

"No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

"No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it's inspection Laws; and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Controul of the Congress.

"No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay."

Article II, Section 1:

"The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows

"Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office or Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

"The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

"No person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

"The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

"Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—'I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.'"

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. FRY).

Mr. FRY. Section 2:

"The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offenses against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

"He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

"The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session."

Section 3:

"He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States."

Section 4:

"The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors."

Article III, Section 1:

"The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office."

Section 2:

"The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising

under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States,—between Citizens of different States,—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

"In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

"The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed."

Section 3:

"Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

"The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted."

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE of Florida. Article IV, Section 1:

"Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof."

Section 2:

"The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

"A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime."

Section 3:

"New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State;

nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

"The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State."

Section 4:

"The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic Violence."

Article V:

"The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate."

Article VI:

"All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

"This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

"The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States."

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Ms. HAGEMAN).

Ms. HAGEMAN. Article VII:

"The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

Amendment I:

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

Amendment II:

"A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed."

Amendment III:

"No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law."

Amendment IV:

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

Amendment V:

"No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation."

Amendment VI:

"In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed; which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence."

Amendment VII:

"In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law."

Amendment VIII:

"Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted."

Amendment IX:

"The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people."

Amendment X:

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MORAN).

Mr. MORAN. Amendment XI:

"The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State."

Amendment XII:

"The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice.

"The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States."

Amendment XIII, Section 1:

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

Section 2:

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Amendment XIV, Section 1:

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

Section 2:

"Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State."

Section 3:

"No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability."

Section 4:

"The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of

any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void."

Section 5:

"The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article."

Amendment XV, Section 1:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

Section 2:

"The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Amendment XVI:

"The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration."

Mr. CLINE. Amendment XVII:

"The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures."

"When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct."

"This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution."

Amendment XIX:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Amendment XX, Section 1:

"The terms of the President and the Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin."

Section 2:

"The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day."

Section 3:

"If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have

been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified."

Section 4:

"The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them."

Section 5:

"Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article."

Section 6:

"This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission."

Amendment XXI, Section 1:

"The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed."

Section 2:

"The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited."

Section 3:

"This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress."

Amendment XXII, Section 1:

"No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this Article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term."

Section 2:

"This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an

amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress."

Amendment XXIII, Section 1:

"The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as Congress may direct:

"A number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment."

Section 2:

"The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Amendment XXIV, Section 1:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax."

Section 2:

"The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Amendment XXV, Section 1:

"In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President."

Section 2:

"Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress."

Section 3:

"Whenever the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President."

Section 4:

"Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President

shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.

“Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.”

□ 1100

Mr. SCALISE. Amendment XXVI, Section 1:

“The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of age.”

Section 2:

“The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.”

Mr. CLINE. Amendment XXVII:

“No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.”

Mr. Speaker, that concludes the reading of the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may revise and extend my remarks and include omitted material in the RECORD during the reading of the Constitution?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 11 a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1230

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro

tempore (Mr. VAN DREW) at 12 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 185, TERMINATING CDC REQUIREMENT FOR PROOF OF COVID-19 VACCINATION FOR FOREIGN TRAVELERS; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.J. RES. 24, DISAPPROVING THE ACTION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COUNCIL IN APPROVING THE LOCAL RESIDENT VOTING RIGHTS AMENDMENT ACT OF 2022; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.J. RES. 26, DISAPPROVING THE ACTION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COUNCIL IN APPROVING THE REVISED CRIMINAL CODE ACT OF 2022

Mr. LANGWORTHY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 97 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 97

Resolved, That at any time after adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 185) to terminate the requirement imposed by the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for proof of COVID-19 vaccination for foreign travelers, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce or their respective designees. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. No amendment to the bill shall be in order except those printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. Each such amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against such amendments are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

SEC. 2. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 24) disapproving the action of the District of Columbia Council in approving the Local Resident Voting Rights Amendment Act of 2022. All points of order against consideration of the joint resolution are waived. The joint resolution shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the joint resolution are waived. The joint resolution shall be debat-

able for one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Oversight and Accountability or their respective designees. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit (if otherwise in order).

SEC. 3. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 26) disapproving the action of the District of Columbia Council in approving the Revised Criminal Code Act of 2022. All points of order against consideration of the joint resolution are waived. The joint resolution shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the joint resolution are waived. The joint resolution shall be debatable for one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Oversight and Accountability or their respective designees. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit (if otherwise in order).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. LANGWORTHY. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. SCANLON), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LANGWORTHY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. LANGWORTHY. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 97 provides for consideration of three measures: H.R. 185, H.J. Res. 24, and H.J. Res. 26.

The rule provides for H.R. 185 to be considered under a structured rule with 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce or their designees and provides for one motion to recommit.

Mr. Speaker, I should point out that in only our second week after organizing, this Republican majority has already tied House Democrats in the number of times a structured rule makes in order more minority amendments than majority amendments. In the 117th Congress, House Democrats only reported one structured rule making in order more Republican amendments than Democratic amendments. Clearly, House Republicans are delivering a more open and transparent legislative process for the American people.

The rule further provides for consideration of two measures, H.J. Res. 24 and H.J. Res. 26, under closed rules with 1 hour of debate each equally divided and controlled by the chair and the ranking minority member of the

Committee on Oversight and Accountability or their designees.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this rule and in support of the underlying legislation.

H.R. 185 would finally end the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's proof of COVID-19 vaccination requirement for foreign travelers entering the United States.

This legislation should receive broad, bipartisan support. After all, it was President Biden in September 2022 who acknowledged that "the pandemic is over."

Life has returned to normal across the country. Yet, despite the world moving on from the pandemic, this administration persists in retaining an unnecessary vaccination requirement for those visiting the United States.

Maintaining this mandate has led to great hardship for many Americans, including those in my own district in western New York. People have been separated from their family, their friends, and loved ones for years. It is time that we acknowledge that these vaccine mandates do not definitively stop the spread of COVID. It is time for Congress to act where this administration refuses and finally end this mandate.

Additionally, the rule before us provides consideration of H.J. Res. 24, a resolution disapproving of the District of Columbia's Local Resident Voting Rights Amendment Act of 2022, a law which would allow noncitizens of the U.S. to vote in D.C.'s local elections.

Citizenship is at the core of our society. It represents an acceptance of duties and privileges, including the right to vote. The oath of allegiance for newly naturalized individuals includes the following: "I absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty."

These aren't just words. This is a pledge of loyalty to this country and an assumption of responsibilities as a citizen.

With the enacting of the Local Resident Voting Rights Amendment Act, the District of Columbia has violated the core idea of what it means to be a citizen of this great country.

America is not a geographic expression where the concept of citizenship and sovereignty is meaningless or relative. We are a sovereign nation and a sovereign people. It is Congress' right and responsibility to step in and right a wrong that threatens one of the pillars of our democracy—the right of citizens to vote.

Finally, this rule provides before us the consideration of H.J. Res. 26, disapproving of the District of Columbia's Revised Criminal Code Act of 2022.

In the past few years, murders, rapes, carjackings, robberies, and theft have skyrocketed here in our Nation's Capital. The District of Columbia's law enforcement remains understaffed and overwhelmed by the soaring rates of

violent crime. Residents have routinely registered this concern, as a recent poll showed 75 percent of D.C. residents sought more police officers and safer streets.

Yet, the D.C. Council, in their infinite wisdom, chose not to heed the concerns of D.C. residents or its many visitors and, instead, approved the Revised Criminal Code Act of 2022, a bill patterned after the disastrous policies already implemented in Democratic-led cities across this country.

The Revised Criminal Code Act of 2022 will drastically reduce sentences for violent offenders and make it easier than ever before for those offenders to obtain early release. To be clear, when I say "violent offenders," I am referring to those convicted of murder, rape, and other seriously horrific crimes.

Additionally, D.C.'s revised criminal code provides a right to a jury trial for a slew of misdemeanors, forcing the court system, already strained, to take on a new workload. Not only does this deprive Americans of their right to a speedy trial, but it will also deny victims resolution and closure against perpetrators of serious offenses as they face an overwhelmed and understaffed justice system.

Democratic leadership in most major cities across this country are trading the safety of Americans for the lawlessness of their pie-in-the-sky policies that, in reality, let violent offenders go, reduce sentences, avoid prosecution, and deny victims justice.

Just downstate from my own district, New York City has seen its crime rate skyrocket by 22 percent since this time last year alone. Arrests linked to shootings and homicides jumped 12 percent in just 1 year.

In Chicago, Illinois, the homicide rate is up a whopping 34 percent from 2019.

In San Francisco, businesses from mom-and-pop shops to national retail chains have closed their doors. They have laid off workers because they can't afford to stay open in a city whose leadership refuses to prosecute basic offenses like theft and shoplifting.

Now, not to be outdone, the District of Columbia has chosen to import these dangerous and disastrous policies.

Just last week, only a mile or so away from this Capitol, a gunman went on a rampage at the Potomac Avenue Metro Station. A Metro employee, 64-year-old Robert Cunningham, was killed, and three people were injured.

This tragic event is just one more in a wave of violent crime that has swept across the District of Columbia in recent years. Yet, the D.C. Council seems unperturbed as it steamrolls ahead with a policy that will only make the District, its residents, and the many visitors to this city, our Nation's Capital, less safe.

Residents of D.C. have the same rights as other Americans to be secure in their homes and to be protected

against crimes committed against their lives, their families, and their property. Putting violent offenders back on the streets and reducing sentences for violent crimes will only endanger the lives of D.C. residents.

It is our duty as Members of Congress, as laid out in the D.C. Home Rule Act, to disapprove of a policy like this that threatens the safety of this city's residents.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this rule, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. LANGWORTHY) for yielding the customary 30 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, here we are, 6 weeks into a new Congress, and the Republican majority has yet to bring substantive, serious legislation to the floor that does anything to address the serious issues confronting our great Nation.

Instead, we have seen Republican leadership buckle under time and again to the demands of a rightwing minority that seems more interested in stoking controversy and conspiracy theories than crafting actual legislation or governing.

Instead of delivering for the American people, we have seen precious time and taxpayer dollars wasted in power struggles and political stunts, rather than doing the people's business.

True to that pattern, today's rule provides for the consideration of three deeply problematic measures, measures that further the objectives of that extremist minority, measures that stoke division, that undermine government institutions, and that threaten fundamental American freedoms when they don't align with the radical right's ideology.

By caving to these fringe forces, Republican leadership is squandering precious time and taxpayer dollars that would be better spent working together on the issues most Americans want us to address: lowering prices; housing, healthcare, and education needs; making our communities safer; and protecting our planet.

The first two resolutions under consideration today would nullify legislation recently passed by the democratically elected D.C. Council and, in the process, would undermine the fundamental right of citizens of Washington, D.C., to political self-determination.

□ 1245

H.J. Res. 24 would overrule the Local Resident Voting Rights Act, which was recently passed by the D.C. Council.

With this measure, the citizens of D.C. decided to join other municipalities around the country in allowing noncitizen residents to vote in local D.C. elections.

H.J. Res. 26 would nullify the Revised Criminal Code Act, the RCCA, which reformed D.C.'s criminal code. That code has not been comprehensively revised since it was first enacted in 1901.

The American people expect their Members of Congress to prioritize their most pressing kitchen table issues, but instead of focusing on lowering costs or creating better-paying jobs, we are here today to interfere with legislation duly enacted by the citizens of D.C. and their government.

Not only is that not what our constituents sent us to do, it is distinctly antidemocratic to substitute our policy judgment for the local policy judgment of D.C.'s elected officials.

The nearly 700,000 residents of the District of Columbia, a majority of whom are Black and Brown, are worthy and capable of self-government.

Instead of seeking to undo the work of that democratically elected body, we should be holding hearings and considering whether it is finally time to address the issue of D.C. statehood.

As my colleague, Mr. RASKIN, said in the Rules Committee yesterday, if my Republican colleagues insist on acting as a colonial overseer of the District of Columbia, the least they can do is hear from the people of D.C.

Those promoting these resolutions should have called a hearing or at least attempted to engage the D.C. Council and community leaders in some way.

If my colleagues think they have the best interests of the people of D.C. at heart, let's hear from the D.C. residents.

I believe they have made it quite clear they don't appreciate being made a pawn in national political battles.

We owe it to the people of D.C. to enact statehood, not this radical attempt to interfere with the district's Democratic process.

The subject of these disapproval resolutions, the Revised Criminal Code Act and Local Resident Voting Rights Amendment Act, should be irrelevant.

But just so we are clear, let's look at the legislative history of those two acts that our colleagues across the aisle want to overturn.

Under the D.C. Home Rule Act, which is a Federal statute, the democratically elected 13-member D.C. Council is required to enact a new law twice, with at least 13 days intervening between each vote, in order to pass legislation.

Legislation passed by the council and affirmed by the Mayor or with a veto override is then transmitted to Congress for a review period.

The legislation takes effect at the expiration of the review period unless Congress intervenes by passing a resolution of disapproval.

Congress has only overturned duly elected D.C. laws three times before the misguided efforts that we are forced to consider today.

Now, the D.C. Council passed the Revised Criminal Code Act by votes of 12-0 and 13-0. While the Mayor vetoed it, the council voted to override that veto by a vote of 12-1.

The Revised Criminal Code Act is the culmination of a 5-year process to revise and update D.C.'s criminal code,

which, as mentioned previously, has not happened since it was first created over a century ago.

Everyone in the D.C. legal system, from prosecutors to judges to defense attorneys to scholars, agrees that this revision is long overdue.

Our colleagues across the aisle object to the revised criminal code that has been crafted with so much care to meet local conditions because they don't like some sentencing provisions that seek to match up the law with current standards.

They posit that harsher penalties would be a greater deterrent to the criminal conduct that they want to target when, in fact, the data shows that harsher penalties in some of the States that they represent does not, in fact, deter that conduct.

So think about this: Republican politicians from Georgia and Kentucky and Texas, who haven't bothered to take the time to hold a hearing or study this issue, have decided to parachute in and dictate to the 700,000 residents of D.C. that they know better than those residents and their elected Representatives how to run their city.

Can you imagine how those politicians would react if the D.C. Council tried to tell them how to run the jails in Athens, Georgia; Lexington, Kentucky; or Buffalo, New York?

What is particularly infuriating is that our Republican colleagues claim that they want to block the D.C. law because they want to be tougher on crime. But, once again, this is empty rhetoric. Overturning the D.C. criminal code will do nothing to increase public safety in D.C. or anywhere else.

As I mentioned at the outset, we are 6 weeks into the new Congress, and the Republican majority has not brought forward any legislation to address crime in America.

They won't consider legislation to block the flood of unregulated guns into American communities, they won't ban the weapons of war that take innocent lives in horrifying and predictably regular mass shootings, and they haven't taken any action to address the societal issues that produce violence.

The second resolution under consideration would vacate the Local Resident Voting Rights Amendment Act, which the D.C. Council passed by votes of 12-1 and 12-0 after holding hearings and soliciting public comment.

This act would allow otherwise qualified D.C. residents who are not U.S. citizens to vote in local D.C. elections.

Qualified noncitizen residents could vote in races for Mayor, council, attorney general, neighborhood commissioners, school district, and local referenda.

Of course, this does not apply to Federal elections. Our colleagues are trying to paint this legislation as some radical new idea, but there is nothing in the U.S. Constitution—which I understand was read here on the floor today, so we could check—that pro-

hibits noncitizens from voting in local, State, or Federal elections.

In fact, there is a long history in the U.S. of noncitizens being allowed to vote in those elections, and they have done so since at least 1704 in what would later become the U.S. At various points, 40 States have permitted noncitizens to vote. Congress only first prohibited noncitizens from voting in Federal elections in 1996.

Currently, there are at least 15 municipalities that permit noncitizens to vote in local elections. They do so in recognition of the fact that noncitizens, who are allowed to vote under such local laws, pay a variety of State, local, and Federal taxes, and they have an inherent interest in helping to shape policies in the communities where they live.

I strongly encourage all of my colleagues to oppose these profoundly undemocratic and paternalistic resolutions.

Now, today's rule also provides for consideration of H.R. 185, which would terminate the CDC requirement for proof of COVID-19 vaccination for foreign travelers to enter the U.S.

The CDC order was put in place to open the world back up and allow vaccinated foreign travelers to visit the U.S. while keeping our community safe.

Revising or revoking the COVID-19 public health guidance should be at the behest of public health experts with understanding and knowledge of global case trends, up-to-date data, and real-time safety information about emerging infections and COVID-19 epidemiology, not partisan politicians looking to settle political scores or curry favor with the disgraced former President and his base.

This bill would upend our current COVID-19 travel protocol, and worse, tie the hands of our public health experts by prohibiting any future order to require COVID-19 vaccinations as a condition of entering the United States.

As I said last week when the majority brought several bills to the floor attacking COVID-19 emergency declarations and vaccines, we shouldn't jeopardize our progress in fighting COVID with political stunts.

This is just the latest bill inspired by anti-vax conspiracy theories that has been rushed to the floor, uninformed by any hearings or any scientific evidence.

It is dangerous to repeatedly mislead the public about the efficacy of these vaccines that are proven to save lives.

This bill increases the risk of spreading new variants, just as hospitals and public health infrastructure are trying to rebuild.

Once again, an extremist fringe is putting politics over science and undermining public health experts at the expense of the American people, and Republican leadership is letting them get away with it.

We need Republican leaders to embrace science and promote the public

good, instead of undermining them to score political points.

I am disappointed that my colleagues continue to waste this body's time and taxpayer dollars on frivolous bills and resolutions.

Mr. Speaker, the resolutions and bill we are considering today do not address the issues we were elected to address for the American people.

We have now been in this Congress for over a month and have yet to take up any serious legislation. I hope my colleagues can work in a bipartisan manner to address the problems our constituents sent us here to solve.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this rule, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LANGWORTHY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

As we talk about following the science, I have to ask the question: France, Germany, Italy, Great Britain, they don't have a vaccine mandate for their visitors.

Are they following the science?

Are they in great peril?

Back to the matter of public safety. I think it is very important to point out that in letters to the leadership of this great body, the National Fraternal Order of Police, a union representing the men and women of the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department, they are proudly standing against the wrong-headed policies in the District of Columbia that overrode their Democratic Mayor's veto on this very legislation, as well as the D.C. Police Union itself in a letter to Speaker MCCARTHY doing the same.

Are they wrong? I don't think so.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Mrs. FISCHBACH), my fellow Rules Committee member.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time. He is new to the Rules Committee, and we have really enjoyed having him there so far.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution providing for consideration of three important bills.

H.J. Res. 24 and 26 would repeal two recent actions by the D.C. Council that would have drastic negative consequences nationwide.

The first would give illegal immigrants the right to vote in local elections. By pursuing this effort, D.C. leftists would dilute every lawful vote, which would have profound implications on all of our elections.

The second would further promote the left's soft-on-crime agenda. According to the Major Cities Chiefs Association, cities across the country have experienced increases in homicides by nearly 50 percent and aggravated assaults by over a third.

The so-called Revised Criminal Code Act would only accelerate these crime rates by eliminating mandatory minimums, reduce penalties for violent crimes, and bottle up local courts that

are paid for by the Federal Government—Federal tax dollars from across the country.

Under the D.C. Home Rule Act of 1973, Congress retains the ultimate say over affairs within the seat of our Federal Government.

The authority is derived under Article I of the Constitution, which grants Congress the authority over D.C., in "all cases whatsoever."

Congress has voted to overturn various D.C. efforts throughout the years, as recently as 2014. Western Minnesotans know these efforts will not simply remain in Washington. Radical leftists in the Twin Cities are pursuing similar efforts.

Recently, it was claimed at the Minnesota State Capitol that illegal immigrants are voting in droves. Western Minnesotans know that the Twin Cities' liberals will not be outdone by D.C. in promoting soft-on-crime policies.

My constituents know that if we do not take a stand, these radical ideas will continue to spread across the country.

Finally, I appreciate that Representative MASSIE's legislation to repeal the vaccine mandate for air travel is also included in this rule.

We still face issues at the land ports of entry in my district and across the northern border. It is my sincere hope that we also repeal a similar restriction on travel between the U.S. and Canada at land ports of entry in the coming weeks.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a letter from The Sentencing Project advocacy group, which is signed by over a dozen civil rights organizations opposing the Republican efforts to obstruct the enactment of the District of Columbia's Revised Criminal Code Act.

It states: "Washingtonians know best how to address criminal justice policies in their community and deserve the right to determine their own laws. Local leaders are better positioned and retain more expertise to address safety and justice issues in the District than Congress."

THE SENTENCING PROJECT,

February 6, 2023.

Re Oppose efforts to obstruct the District of Columbia's Revised Criminal Code Act.

Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Chairman JIM JORDAN,
Judiciary Committee, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Rep. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Hon. HAKEEM JEFFRIES,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Ranking Member JERRY NADLER,
Judiciary Committee, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER MCCARTHY AND MINORITY LEADER JEFFRIES: On behalf of the undersigned organizations, we write to express our opposition to efforts to obstruct the District of Columbia's Revised Criminal Code Act, in-

cluding any resolution of disapproval or budget rider. The Revised Criminal Code Act of 2022 (RCCA) is the product of 16 years of research, an expert commission, 51 public meetings, extensive public feedback, and robust negotiation. As such, the D.C. Council voted unanimously to pass the RCCA and the RCCA is supported by 83% of District voters. Opponents of the RCCA, however, are spreading misinformation about the RCCA's impact in a blatant attempt to erode home rule and trample on the rights of District residents. We urge you to oppose these attacks on the RCCA and vote against any resolution of disapproval.

Washingtonians know best how to address criminal justice policies in their community and deserve the right to determine their own laws. Local leaders are better positioned and retain more expertise to address safety and justice issues in the District than Congress. Federal overstepping to interfere with RCCA's implementation, which does not go into effect until 2025, would be inappropriate and misguided. The D.C. Council can continue to amend the RCCA, if desired, to address stakeholder concerns.

The RCCA is a long-overdue modernization of the D.C. Criminal Code. Since the 1960s, dozens of states have embarked on criminal code reforms, removing obsolete provisions, ensuring sentences are proportionate and equitable, and simplifying overlapping charges. The RCCA follows that trend—the District last comprehensively revised the criminal code in 1901. A revision to reflect best practices in sentencing and criminological evidence is necessary to ensure justice, fairness, and safety in the District. By ensuring the statutes are clear and constitutional, the RCCA makes the law easier for police officers, attorneys, and judges to understand and administer.

To arrive at that revision, the District engaged in a thorough, transparent, and evidence-based process. The D.C. Council created a Criminal Code Reform Commission (CCRC) which prepared recommendations based on a review of recent code reforms in other jurisdictions, current sentencing practices in D.C. Superior Court, court data, recommendations by the American Law Institute, social science, and the current sentencing guidelines. The CCRC Advisory Group, whose five voting members included representatives from the Office of the U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia, the Office of the Attorney General for the District of Columbia, the Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia, and two professors from Georgetown University Law Center and George Washington University Law School, unanimously voted to approve the recommendations. The D.C. Council also made numerous changes to the introduced version of the bill, reflecting negotiations with the Metropolitan Police Department, the U.S. Attorney's Office, the Office of the Attorney General, the Public Defender Service, D.C. Superior Court judges, and members of the community. As Mayor Bowser acknowledged in her January 4, 2023 letter to D.C. Council Chairman Phil Mendelson, there is "consensus agreement" on "95% of the bill."

The RCCA is a balanced bill—bringing the District in line with national sentencing norms by lengthening some sentences, reducing some maximums, and other reforms. The RCCA includes many modernizations, such as aligning D.C. with the majority of the country by creating the right to a jury trial for misdemeanors. The RCCA also lengthened sentences for several offenses and permits enhancements and stacking that can make the sentences much longer. The RCCA increases penalties for possession of assault rifles, ghost guns, and restricted explosive

devices, to 4 years from 1 year under current law. It also creates a new offense, endangerment with a firearm, which criminalizes discharging a firearm in a public place, or in a manner that creates a substantial risk of death. Additionally, the RCCA reduced the statutory maximum for certain offenses, in order to improve proportionality and reflect current sentencing practices, which are typically well below the maximum. As such, the sentence maximum changes in the RCCA are not expected to lower sentences for serious crimes. For example, the RCCA's 20-year maximum penalty for robbery is seven times higher than the median sentence imposed for robbery, and 11 years higher than the 97.5th percentile sentence imposed for robbery. For robberies and carjackings, over 97.5% of sentences currently imposed by judges are lower than the maximum allowable penalty outlined in the RCCA.

The people and leaders of the District support the RCCA. The RCCA is also backed by an abundance of research, data, and stakeholder feedback. Attempts by Congress to intervene are rooted in efforts to end home rule and falsehoods. We urge you to respect the will of Washingtonians and oppose all efforts, whether a resolution of disapproval or budget rider, to obstruct the RCCA.

Sincerely,

American Civil Liberties Union, American Civil Liberties Union of the District of Columbia, Center for Disability Rights, DC Justice Lab, Drug Policy Alliance, Due Process Institute, FAMM, FWD.us, Justice Policy Institute, National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers, National Council for Incarcerated and Formerly Incarcerated Women and Girls, NETWORK Lobby for Catholic Social Justice, The Festival Center, The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights, The Sentencing Project.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON), our esteemed colleague.

□ 1300

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend for yielding.

I strongly oppose this rule. This rule would allow the House to consider two resolutions that would nullify two bills recently enacted by the District of Columbia's local legislature, the D.C. Council. These are profoundly undemocratic, paternalistic resolutions.

The House, in which the nearly 700,000 D.C. residents have no voting representation, is attempting to nullify a bill enacted by the D.C. Council, whose members are elected by and accountable to D.C. residents.

What is democracy? The dictionary defines it as a "government in which the supreme power is vested in the people and exercised by them directly or indirectly through a system of representation usually involving periodically held free elections."

Perhaps President Lincoln described democracy best in the Gettysburg Address as "government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

The D.C. Council has 13 members. The members are elected by D.C. residents. Eight members are elected by geographical area and five members are elected at-large. If D.C. residents do not like how the members vote, they can vote them out of office.

Congress has 535 Members. The Members are elected by residents of the several States. None are elected by D.C. residents. If D.C. residents do not like how Members vote, even on legislation that applies to the District of Columbia, such as the two disapproval resolutions, they can ask politely for residents of the several States to vote Members out of office.

The Revolutionary War was fought to give consent to the governed and to end taxation without representation. Yet, D.C. residents cannot consent to any action taken by Congress, whether on national or D.C. matters, and pay full Federal taxes. Indeed, D.C. residents pay more Federal taxes per capita than any State and more Federal taxes than 23 States.

Instead of abusing its power by nullifying legislation enacted by the D.C. Council, the House should adhere to democratic principles and pass my D.C. statehood bill, which would give D.C. residents voting representation in Congress and full control over its local affairs.

I will have more to say on these undemocratic, paternalistic resolutions during floor debate on them on Thursday; but I will say to all Members of the House now: Keep your hands off of the District of Columbia.

Mr. LANGWORTHY. Mr. Speaker, as a reminder, the resolutions before us today, they are not about the question of D.C. statehood. These are based on current law and not what we would like the law to look like as it relates to the District of Columbia.

Under the Home Rule Act, Congress has the ability, the responsibility, to provide oversight and review of policies enacted by the D.C. Government.

Let's also remember that the District of Columbia isn't just another town or locality. It is a Federal district. It is our Nation's capital. We have an obligation to protect the residents of this country in our Nation's capital.

The criminal justice revisions, as well as weakening the protections for the elections in the District of Columbia by opening it up to foreign nationals, go and fly directly in the face of that.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. MASSIE), my fellow Rules Committee member.

Mr. MASSIE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York for yielding.

The U.S. should be leading the free world right now but, instead, we are falling behind. Hundreds of countries have a vaccine policy that is more liberal than the United States at the moment.

If you live in Japan, Italy, Spain, Canada, the United Kingdom, Ukraine, Israel, Germany, France, Australia, South Africa, Egypt, Brazil, Taiwan, Mexico, all of our neighbors to the north and to the south, to the east and to the west have gotten rid of their COVID vaccine mandates to enter their

countries, but we have not. Why is that?

What is our policy right now?

To enter into the United States, if you are a foreigner, you have to have a COVID vaccine. Who can enter right now without a vaccine?

Well, if you are an illegal alien apprehended at the border and awaiting a trial or a hearing, you don't need a vaccine; just come on into the country, we will check it out later.

What if you are somebody who comes in and you have been vaccinated, but you have got a full-blown case of symptomatic COVID? Oh, you are vaccinated? No problem. Come on in. Bring your new variant, whatever it is. We will welcome you.

If you are a healthy tennis player who has not been vaccinated, then stay out of our country. That is the message that we have been sending.

Our policy is at least 2 years out of date. The U.S. Travel Association recognizes this. They said that every day this policy remains in place encourages some travelers to avoid the U.S., costing us valuable visitor spending and delaying our efforts to re-ignite inbound travel.

So our economy is suffering. But that is not really what compelled me to offer this bill. I am concerned about the families who have been separated for 3 years; children who haven't seen their parents; spouses who haven't seen each other, separated for 3 years.

There is no religious exemption in the vaccine mandate policy that the United States has. In fact, there are dictatorships that have better policies than ours right now: Iran, Russia, China, Cuba, Syria; oh, not vaccinated? Not a problem because they recognize at least the science behind it.

Mr. Speaker, this is a structured rule. During the debate, we are going to allow three amendments from the Democrats on my bill, and we are going to allow two Republican amendments. I think that is very kind of us. We didn't see this kind of openness and legislative deliberative process when the other party was in the majority.

Think about this as I close: Today, later in this Chamber, there will be over 1,000 people, sharing the oxygen, the air in this room with the President and the Vice President of the United States, and none of those thousand people that will be in this room have been mandated to take the vaccine.

So when you think about casting your vote on this, just consider for a second: Are you being a hypocrite?

None of your staff and none of the Members of this legislative body, or the Supreme Court, or the Senate who are going to join us here later today with the President, none of them have been mandated to take the vaccine. We shouldn't do the same.

We should not project xenophobia from this country. We should allow visitors; we should reunite families; and we should re-ignite our economy by eliminating this policy.

Mr. Speaker, I support the rule.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I am afraid we have to dig into the weeds a little bit with Rules Committee process right now.

Earlier, the gentleman from New York said that with this rule, the new majority has tied the number of times that more minority amendments were made in order than majority amendments.

While I am certainly supportive of minority amendments, that sounded wrong, so we asked our staff to check. They haven't had much time while we have been speaking, but they have already found at least two times that the Democratic majority did this in the last Congress, H.R. 302 and H.R. 963. Perhaps our colleagues need to check their facts.

What I do know is that this rule contains the 18th and 19th closed rules of this new Congress. That is already over 30 percent of what we did during the first year of the Democratic majority. So it is more like a return to Republican habits, just like they ran the most-closed Congress in history last time they had control.

I am also astonished to learn that it was the possibility of family separation that inspired our colleagues to introduce H.R. 185, when the issue of family separation due to our outmoded, broken immigration system has not served to inspire any urgency to reform that system.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, let me just say we will all have an opportunity to debate this legislation in general debate. I do think it is important to frame the challenges that all of these particular initiatives have.

Frankly, let me, first of all, say that I am disappointed that the Rules Committee did not let a very straightforward amendment which I think expresses the view of many of us to strike the entire text of H.R. 185.

During the pandemic, I organized a bipartisan COVID-19 task force. We worked very hard; included a Republican, a doctor, and other Members. We held meetings with doctors. We held meeting with scientists, hospital administrators. They were very grateful.

Many of you may have heard me say that I did over 70-plus testing sites and over 70-plus vaccination sites, going up to 150 in my community.

It is about the science. People understood the science and they gravitated toward vaccines. That means that any elimination of the requirement of foreign travelers should be on the science, not to be on the whims of individuals who believe that they are helping to unify families. It is about the science.

The reason why we are where we are today, even though there are 500 people getting COVID, and there are people dying every single day, is because more Americans believed in the science than

did not. That is why we developed this protection. So I think this is wrong-headed to have this legislation.

Finally, H.J. Res. 24 and H.J. Res. 26, disapproving the actions of the District of Columbia on voting rights and on the criminal code is, again, undermining local rule, and they have the right to local rule.

Constitutionally, everyone should have the right to equal protection under the law in the place where they are.

Washington, D.C., Mr. Speaker, should not have the intrusion of the United States Congress.

Mr. LANGWORTHY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY) my fellow Rules Committee member.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I am glad to have him on the Rules Committee and glad to serve with him.

Some of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle have been asking what have we been doing over the last few weeks?

Well, I will tell you what we have been doing. We have been protecting babies born alive. We have been protecting families from the invasive audits of the Internal Revenue Service, or at least trying to if CHUCK SCHUMER doesn't block it; trying to protect the Strategic Petroleum Reserve from 200 million barrels being dumped by the President heading right into an election, lo and behold.

Now, how about protecting, last week, nurses and doctors from being fired for daring to want to protect their own health and well-being by not taking a shot, a shot which the CDC Director says does nothing for transmission of COVID. Those are the facts.

We are standing with the American people. American people are sick and tired of an overbearing Federal Government sticking its nose where it doesn't belong into the well-being, into the health, into the jobs, into the lives of the American people. That is the truth.

Now, what are we trying to do? Today, we want to protect individuals from being punished if they want to try to come to the United States but haven't had a vaccine; again, a vaccine which the CDC Director says does nothing for transmission. Those are the truths.

Here is the fact: Right now, a vaccinated noncitizen with COVID can enter the United States, via air travel, but an unvaccinated noncitizen who doesn't have COVID would be denied entry. That is the logic of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle; that is, there is no logic. That is the problem.

Everything about COVID has been free of logic and, rather, full of emotion. That is the truth.

We have been destroying the American economy. We have been destroying the future of our children; forcing them into the corners with masks; forcing them to be denied education. We have been destroying the futures of families

whose family members have lost jobs; who haven't been able to serve; who haven't been able to carry out their livelihoods as doctors, as nurses, as public servants who have been unable to carry out their jobs, including men and women in uniform, until Republicans demanded, in December, that we protect our men and women in uniform from getting fired for daring to say I don't want to have a needle stuck in my arm when there is plenty of evidence indicating myocarditis and other concerns that arise from it.

I wonder why we haven't had any committee hearings by my colleagues on the other side of the aisle diving into the origins of COVID, diving into the side effects of the vaccine?

Well, we are going to do it now, and history is going to judge us, and we are going to be on the side of protecting the American people.

I will tell you one last thing: This is the capital city of the United States of America, and Congress has the authority to protect the people who want to visit here and to make sure that American citizens are the ones who vote. It is not a State. It is our Nation's Capital seat.

□ 1315

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to ensure that H.R. 185 does not take effect unless it is certified that it won't decrease Social Security benefits.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of my amendment into the RECORD, along with any extraneous material, immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, Social Security is the bedrock of our Nation's social safety net. Since its inception, it has lifted millions of our seniors out of poverty. Protecting the benefits that Social Security provides should be a priority for this Congress, for everyone in this Congress, as my Republican colleagues demand reckless cuts in exchange for paying our Nation's bills.

Democrats are going to continue to push to ensure that these vital benefits are protected and will continue to give Republicans every opportunity to ease the American people's anxiety by demonstrating with their votes, including on this measure, that they do not intend to cut Social Security.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LANGWORTHY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. ALFORD).

Mr. ALFORD. Mr. Speaker, my dad died 5 years ago. I think one of the most precious moments I remember with him as a child is going with him to vote back in the late 1960s, early 1970s, when the polling stations had the

boxes you would go in and the curtains would close and you would go in and pull a lever.

My dad wanted to make sure that we all knew, me and my three brothers, just how important voting was. It is not only our right; it is our responsibility as U.S. citizens.

Today, I rise in support of the rule, House Resolution 24. Free, fair, and trusted elections are the most sacred and the most essential part of our democracy for a healthy republic.

Unfortunately, the D.C. Council has tried to undermine the voice of American citizens who vote in D.C. by granting illegal aliens the right to vote. This is wrong. We know it is wrong. It jeopardizes the sanctity of our elections. Law-abiding U.S. citizens should not be disenfranchised by noncitizens voting.

Preserving the integrity of our elections could not be more important. We must trust the vote. We must protect the vote. We must ensure the highest level of confidence for all Americans.

If the D.C. Council allows illegal voters to exercise the right to vote, this would have massive affects across our Nation.

Where would it end?

Our Constitution has set forth the founding law which determines voting rights, and it could not be more clear. The 26th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution says: "The right of citizens of the United States, who are 18 years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of age."

The Constitution is clear, Mr. Speaker. The right to vote is a privilege reserved for U.S. citizens, not illegal aliens.

Let me continue to section 2: "The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation." That is what we are here today to do, with appropriate legislation, this resolution.

The right to vote is one of the most sacred rights we have. It is a bedrock of our society. It is a fundamental part of what we are as a Nation. We cannot throw this right away to the D.C. Council. We will not let it happen.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to support this resolution and join my colleagues to take a stand to protect the integrity of our elections, the right of every U.S. citizen, including my late father.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER).

Mr. BEYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the rule.

H.J. Res. 24 and H.J. Res. 26 are blatant attempts to undermine D.C. Home Rule. These resolutions are explicit efforts by Members of Congress to interfere in local government. They aim to directly override the D.C. Council and dictate what D.C. residents can and cannot do on a local level.

I firmly believe that the District of Columbia, like any other jurisdiction across the country, should be allowed to govern itself. I am just confused

that my Republican friends, who have such a deep commitment to federalism—federalism, where decisions are best made at the local level—why they would work to impede the right of 700,000 American citizens to self-govern?

It is critical that we fiercely protect this right on behalf of citizens living in D.C. We weren't voted to be D.C. City Council members. D.C. citizens didn't ask for our say in local matters. I trust my mayor of the city of Alexandria, Justin Wilson, to represent me ably there, and everyone else respects the people in their hometown, their home States, to do the same.

I am certainly not here offering to overturn local city council rulemaking in Kentucky or Georgia or Texas, but I am sure I could find plenty to disagree with.

We have got to respect the American democratic process and allow the people of D.C. to govern themselves. If we, as a Congress, value and respect the principle of local self-governance that makes up the core of our democracy, it is hypocritical of us to revoke that right for the citizens of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to strongly join me in opposing H.J. Res. 24 and H.J. Res. 26.

Mr. LANGWORTHY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. LAMALFA).

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, let's just sort this out in our minds for a minute here.

Giving the privilege that our soldiers have fought for, the very cornerstone privilege of voting in this country, to people that have broken into this country and are here in this city illegally, granting them the right to vote, the people all across the fruited plain have got to believe that they are out of their minds here to extend that privilege to people whose first act was to break into this country. Now, they want to confer the privilege of voting and deciding who the decisionmakers in Washington, D.C., are going to be for them. It is absurd.

Now, there are a lot of things going on with D.C. politics and demands for the area here. I understand, on some level, part of it. But D.C. is about one-eighteenth the size of Rhode Island. Its population is only a little bit larger than Fresno, California, one of the towns in my home State.

They are demanding statehood?

It is right in the Constitution that the District of Columbia will be kept separate from any State, so it doesn't have undue influence by a State in conducting the business of the city and of the district and of the Federal Government housed here.

It just shows that Congress, having been authorized and given the duties of overseeing the district, needs to reassert itself once again, because the council here is out of control, thinking that that is a good idea, with some of the crime legislation that is being

talked about. But the right to vote being conferred upon people whose very first act was to break into this country, people are really wondering if this place has lost its collective mind.

I support this legislation to put D.C. back on the right path, the right foot, of following the law. It would undermine elections all across this country to have the idea of illegal immigrants voting in this city or other ones around the country.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for closing.

Mr. Speaker, these measures today do nothing to address the important issues facing American families. These resolutions are misguided and unserious at best and deeply undemocratic at their core. House Republicans continue to waste precious time and taxpayer dollars on power struggles and political stunts.

Republican leadership's acquiescence to the fringe forces in their party is a disservice to the American public. With all of the challenges this Congress should contend with, an extremist overreach to nullify democratically passed legislation and rolling back life-saving COVID protections is a waste of precious time and resources.

My Democratic colleagues and I are here to work on behalf of the American people and are ready to do the serious work of delivering for them, fighting for better jobs and safer communities. We will oppose extremist attempts to stoke division, to undermine government institutions, and to threaten fundamental American freedoms.

I invite my colleagues to work across the aisle, to work together on the issues that matter to all of our constituents: lowering prices; addressing housing, healthcare, and education needs; making our communities safer; and protecting our environment.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose the previous question and the rule, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LANGWORTHY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for closing.

Mr. Speaker, if individuals would like the power to vote in our elections, they must go through the legal process to become U.S. citizens, like the millions before them did.

Ask yourself: Should we be extending the right to vote, no matter at any level, to the CCP members who work at the Chinese Embassy?

Should we extend the right to vote in elections in this country to members of the Russian Federation staff at their embassy?

That would happen under the D.C. voting rights legislation.

If individuals attack, kill, steal, and destroy property, they should be punished for those offenses, not let off the hook. These are basic tenets of our society, of our democracy, and of this great Nation.

The District of Columbia is the seat of the Federal Government, and as

such has a special place in American society. Congress has a clear responsibility under the Home Rule Act to block policies that jeopardize the democratic rights and the lives of American citizens.

We have an opportunity today not just to provide much-needed oversight to D.C.'s disastrous policies but to also finally end a draconian vaccine mandate that has kept families and friends apart.

Let's remember that around the world, other countries have ended their own COVID-19 vaccine mandates for air travelers. Europe, Canada, and elsewhere no longer require Americans to arrive with a proof of vaccination.

Why has the administration persisted in upholding this mandate?

With the proof about the vaccine's true efficacy and limitation in preventing the spread of COVID, why have they so obsessively upheld this mandate or any of the others, for that matter?

The time has come for Congress to step in and to remind the administration that the pandemic is over and allow families and friends and loved ones to reunite after years of forced separation.

The material previously referred to by Ms. SCANLON is as follows:

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 97

Strike the first section after the resolving clause and insert the following:

That at any time after adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 185) to terminate the requirement imposed by the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for proof of COVID-19 vaccination for foreign travelers, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and the amendments specified in this section and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce or their respective designees. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. The amendment printed in section 4 of this resolution shall be considered as adopted in the House and in the Committee of the Whole. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as the original bill for the purpose of further amendment and shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. No further amendment to the bill, as amended, shall be in order except those printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. Each such further amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against such further amendments are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and re-

port the bill, as amended, to the House with such further amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Insert at the end the following:

SEC. 4. The amendment referred to in the first section of this resolution is as follows:

“At the end, add the following:

“This Act shall not be effective unless and until the date on which the Director of the Congressional Budget Office certifies that this Act will not result in a decrease to Social Security benefits.”.

Mr. LANGWORTHY. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote on the question of adoption of the resolution.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 217, nays 208, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 108]

YEAS—217

Alford	Duarte	Huizenga
Allen	Duncan	Issa
Amodei	Dunn (FL)	Jackson (TX)
Armstrong	Edwards	James
Babin	Ellzey	Johnson (LA)
Bacon	Emmer	Johnson (OH)
Baird	Estes	Johnson (SD)
Balderson	Ezell	Jordan
Banks	Fallon	Joyce (OH)
Barr	Feenstra	Joyce (PA)
Bean (FL)	Ferguson	Kean (NJ)
Bentz	Finstad	Kelly (MS)
Bergman	Fischbach	Kelly (PA)
Bice	Fitzgerald	Kiggans (VA)
Biggs	Fitzpatrick	Kiley
Bilirakis	Fleischmann	Kim (CA)
Bishop (NC)	Flood	Kustoff
Boebert	Foxx	LaHood
Bost	Franklin, C.	LaLota
Brecheen	Scott	LaMalfa
Buchanan	Fry	Lamborn
Buck	Fulcher	Langworthy
Buchson	Gaetz	Latta
Burchett	Gallagher	LaTurner
Burgess	Garbarino	Lawler
Burlison	Garcia, Mike	Lee (FL)
Calvert	Gimenez	Lesko
Cammack	Gonzales, Tony	Letlow
Carey	Good (VA)	Loudermilk
Carl	Gooden (TX)	Lucas
Carter (GA)	Gosar	Luetkemeyer
Carter (TX)	Granger	Luna
Chavez-DeRemer	Graves (LA)	Luttrell
Ciscomani	Graves (MO)	Mace
Cline	Green (TN)	Malliotakis
Cloud	Green, Al (TX)	Mann
Clyde	Greene (GA)	Massie
Cole	Griffith	Mast
Collins	Grothman	McCarthy
Comer	Guest	McCaul
Crane	Guthrie	McClain
Crawford	Hageman	McClintock
Crenshaw	Harris	McCormick
Curtis	Harshbarger	McHenry
D'Esposito	Hern	Meuser
Davidson	Higgins (LA)	Miller (IL)
De La Cruz	Hill	Miller (OH)
DesJarlais	Hinson	Miller (WV)
Diaz-Balart	Houchin	Miller-Meeks
Donalds	Hudson	Mills

Molinaro	Rosendale	Thompson (PA)
Moolenaar	Rouzer	Tiffany
Mooney	Roy	Timmons
Moore (AL)	Rutherford	Turner
Moore (UT)	Salazar	Valadao
Moran	Santos	Van Drew
Murphy	Scalise	Van Duyn
Newhouse	Schweikert	Van Orden
Norman	Scott, Austin	Wagner
Nunn (IA)	Self	Walberg
Obernolte	Sessions	Waltz
Ogles	Simpson	Weber (TX)
Owens	Smith (MO)	Webster (FL)
Palmer	Smith (NE)	Wenstrup
Pence	Smith (NJ)	Westerman
Perry	Smucker	Williams (NY)
Pfleger	Stauber	Williams (TX)
Posey	Steel	Wilson (SC)
Reschenthaler	Stefanik	Wittman
Rodgers (WA)	Stell	Womack
Rogers (AL)	Stewart	Yakym
Rogers (KY)	Strong	Zinke
Rose	Tenney	

NAYS—208

Adams	Garcia, Robert	Pascrell
Aguilar	Golden (ME)	Payne
Allred	Goldman (NY)	Pelosi
Auchincloss	Gomez	Peltola
Balint	Gonzalez,	Perez
Barragan	Vicente	Peters
Beatty	Gottheimer	Petterson
Bera	Grijalva	Phillips
Beyer	Harder (CA)	Pingree
Bishop (GA)	Hayes	Pocan
Blumenauer	Higgins (NY)	Porter
Blunt Rochester	Himes	Pressley
Bonamici	Horsford	Quigley
Bowman	Houlahan	Ramirez
Boyle (PA)	Hoyer	Raskin
Brown	Hoyle (OR)	Ross
Brownley	Huffman	Ruiz
Budzinski	Ivey	Ruppersberger
Bush	Jackson (IL)	Ryan
Caraveo	Jackson (NC)	Salinas
Carbajal	Jackson Lee	Sanchez
Cárdenas	Jacobs	Sarbanes
Carson	Jayapal	Scanlon
Carter (LA)	Jeffries	Schakowsky
Cartwright	Kamlager-Dove	Schiff
Casar	Kaptur	Schneider
Case	Keating	Scholten
Casten	Kelly (IL)	Schrier
Castor (FL)	Khanna	Scott (VA)
Castro (TX)	Kildee	Scott, David
Cherfilus-	Kilmer	Sewell
McCormick	Kim (NJ)	Sherman
Chu	Krishnamoorthi	Sherrill
Cicilline	Kuster	Slotkin
Clark (MA)	Landsman	Smith (WA)
Clarke (NY)	Larsen (WA)	Sorensen
Cleaver	Lee (CA)	Soto
Clyburn	Lee (NV)	Spanberger
Cohen	Lee (PA)	Stansbury
Connolly	Leger Fernandez	Stanton
Correa	Levin	Stevens
Costa	Lieu	Strickland
Courtney	Lofgren	Swalwell
Craig	Lynch	Sykes
Crockett	Magaziner	Takano
Crow	Manning	Thanedar
Cuellar	Matsui	Thompson (CA)
Davids (KS)	McBath	Thompson (MS)
Davis (IL)	McColum	Titus
Davis (NC)	McGarvey	Tlaib
Dean (PA)	McGovern	Tokuda
DeGette	Meeks	Tonko
DeLauro	Menendez	Torres (CA)
DelBene	Meng	Torres (NY)
Deluzio	Moore (WI)	Trahan
DeSaulnier	Morelle	Trone
Dingell	Moskowitz	Underwood
Doggett	Moulton	Vargas
Escobar	Mrvan	Vasquez
Eshoo	Mullin	Veasey
Espallat	Nadler	Velázquez
Evans	Napolitano	Wasserman
Fletcher	Neal	Schultz
Foster	Neguse	Waters
Foushee	Nickel	Watson Coleman
Frankel, Lois	Norcross	Wexton
Frost	Ocasio-Cortez	Wild
Galleo	Omar	Williams (GA)
Garamendi	Pallone	Wilson (FL)
Garcia (IL)	Panetta	
Garcia (TX)	Pappas	

NOT VOTING—9

Aderholt Johnson (GA) Nehls
Arrington Larson (CT) Spartz
Hunt Mfume Steube

□ 1352

Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Mr. JEFFRIES, Ms. PORTER, Messrs. SCOTT of Virginia, EVANS, MCGOVERN, and Ms. STANSBURY changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. COLE changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 217, noes 208, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 109]

AYES—217

Alford Ezell Kiley
Allen Fallon Kim (CA)
Amodei Feenstra Kustoff
Armstrong Ferguson LaHood
Babin Finstad LaLota
Bacon Fischbach LaMalfa
Baird Fitzgerald Lamborn
Balderson Fitzpatrick Langworthy
Banks Fleischmann Latta
Barr Flood LaTurner
Bean (FL) Foxx Lawler
Bentz Franklin, C. Lee (FL)
Bergman Scott Lesko
Bice Fry Letlow
Biggs Fulcher Loudermilk
Billakis Gaetz Lucas
Bishop (NC) Gallagher Luetkemeyer
Boebert Garbarino Luna
Bost Garcia, Mike Luttrell
Brecheen Gimenez Mace
Buchanan Golden (ME) Malliotakis
Buck Gonzales, Tony Mann
Bucshon Good (VA) Massie
Burchett Gooden (TX) Mast
Burgess Gosar McCarthy
Burlison Granger McCaul
Calvert Graves (LA) McClain
Cammack Graves (MO) McClintock
Carey Green (TN) McCormick
Carl Greene (GA) McHenry
Carter (GA) Griffith Meuser
Carter (TX) Grothman Miller (IL)
Chavez-DeRemer Guest Miller (OH)
Ciscomani Guthrie Miller (WV)
Cline Hageman Miller-Meeks
Cloud Harris Mills
Clyde Harshbarger Molinaro
Cole Hern Moolenaar
Collins Higgins (LA) Mooney
Comer Hill Moore (AL)
Crane Hinson Moore (UT)
Crawford Houchin Moran
Crenshaw Hudson Murphy
Curtis Huizenga Nehls
D'Esposito Issa Newhouse
Davidson Jackson (TX) Norman
De La Cruz James Nunn (IA)
DesJarlais Johnson (LA) Obernolte
Diaz-Balart Johnson (OH)
Donalds Johnson (SD)
Duarte Jordan Palmer
Duncan Joyce (OH) Pence
Dunn (FL) Joyce (PA) Perry
Edwards Kean (NJ) Pfluger
Ellzey Kelly (MS) Posey
Emmer Kelly (PA) Reschenthaler
Estes Giggans (VA) Rodgers (WA)

Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Santos
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Buddzinski
Bush
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cheriflus-
McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)

Aderholt Johnson (GA)

Arrington Larson (CT)

Hunt Mfume

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remain-

Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Staubert
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stewart
Strong
Tennet
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Dyne

NOES—208

Garcia, Robert
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Ryan
Jackson (NC)
Jackson Lee
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lynch
Magaziner
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas

NOT VOTING—9

Johnson (GA)

Larson (CT)

Mfume

Spartz

Steube

Timmons

Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

□ 1401

Mrs. PELTOLA changed her vote from “aye” to “no.”

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. After consultation among the Speaker and the majority and minority leaders, and with their consent, the Chair announces that, when the two Houses meet tonight in joint session to hear an address by the President of the United States, only the doors immediately opposite the Speaker and those immediately to his left and right will be open.

No one will be allowed on the floor of the House who does not have the privilege of the floor of the House. Due to the large attendance that is anticipated, the rule regarding the privilege of the floor must be strictly enforced. Children of Members will not be permitted on the floor. The cooperation of all Members is requested.

The practice of purporting to reserve seats prior to the joint session by placement of placards or personal items will not be allowed. Chamber security may remove these items from the seats. Members may reserve their seats only by physical presence following the security sweep of the Chamber.

All Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in still photography or audio or video recording in the Chamber. Taking unofficial photographs detracts from the dignity of the proceedings and presents security and privacy challenges for the House.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 8:35 p.m. for the purpose of receiving in joint session the President of the United States.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 7 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 2033

JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS PURSUANT TO HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 11 TO RECEIVE A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 8 o'clock and 33 minutes p.m.

The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms, Ms. Kathleen Joyce, announced the Vice President and Members of the U.S. Senate, who entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, the Vice President taking the chair at the right

of the Speaker, and the Members of the Senate the seats reserved for them.

The SPEAKER. The joint session will come to order.

The Chair appoints as members of the committee on the part of the House to escort the President of the United States into the Chamber:

The gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE);

The gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. EMMER);

The gentlewoman from New York (Ms. STEFANIK);

The gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HUDSON);

The gentleman from Alabama (Mr. PALMER);

The gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. JOHNSON);

The gentlewoman from Oregon (Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER);

The gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. KIGGANS);

The gentleman from New York (Mr. JEFFRIES);

The gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. CLARK);

The gentleman from California (Mr. AGUILAR);

The gentleman from California (Mr. LIEU);

The gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. DELBENE);

The gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN);

The gentleman from Colorado (Mr. NEGUSE); and

The gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU).

The VICE PRESIDENT. The President of the Senate, at the direction of that body, appoints the following Senators as members of the committee on the part of the Senate to escort the President of the United States into the House Chamber:

The Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER);

The Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN);

The Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY);

The Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW);

The Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR);

The Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN);

The Senator from Kentucky (Mr. MCCONNELL);

The Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE);

The Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO);

The Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO);

The Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST); and

The Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES).

The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms announced the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, His Excellency Hersey Kyota, the Ambassador of the Republic of Palau.

The Dean of the Diplomatic Corps entered the Hall of the House of Rep-

resentatives and took the seat reserved for him.

The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms announced the Chief Justice of the United States and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

The Chief Justice of the United States and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms announced the Cabinet of the President of the United States.

The members of the Cabinet of the President of the United States entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

At 9 o'clock and 3 minutes p.m., the Acting Sergeant at Arms, the Honorable William P. McFarland, announced the President of the United States.

The President of the United States, escorted by the committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and stood at the Clerk's desk.

(Applause, the Members rising.)

The SPEAKER. Members of Congress, I have the high privilege and the distinct honor to present to you the President of the United States.

(Applause, the Members rising.)

The PRESIDENT. Mr. Speaker. Thank you. You can smile, it is okay.

Mr. Speaker, Madam Vice President, our First Lady and Second Gentleman, good to see you guys up there, Members of Congress.

By the way, Chief Justice, I may need a Court order. She gets to go to the game next week. I have to stay home. I have got to work something out here.

Members of the Cabinet, leaders of our military, Chief Justice, Associate Justices and retired Justices of the Supreme Court, and to you, my fellow Americans, I start tonight by congratulating the 118th Congress and the new Speaker of the House, KEVIN MCCARTHY.

Mr. Speaker, I don't want to ruin your reputation, but I look forward to working with you.

I want to congratulate the new leader of the House Democrats, the first African-American minority leader in history, HAKEEM JEFFRIES. He won in spite of the fact that I campaigned for him.

Congratulations to the longest serving leader in the history of the United States Senate, MITCH MCCONNELL. Where are you, Mitch?

Congratulations to CHUCK SCHUMER on another term as Senate minority leader—only this time you have a slightly bigger majority, Mr. Leader. You are the majority leader. About that much bigger.

Well, I tell you what. I want to give special recognition to someone who I think is going to be considered the greatest Speaker in the history of the House of Representatives, NANCY PELOSI.

Folks, the story of America is a story of progress and resilience, of always moving forward, of never ever giving up. It is a story that is unique among all nations. We are the only country that has emerged from every crisis we have ever entered stronger than we got into it.

Look, folks, that is what we are doing again. Two years ago, the economy was reeling. I stand here tonight after we have created, with the help of many people in this room, 12 million new jobs, more jobs created in 2 years than any President has created in 4 years because of you all, because of the American people.

Two years ago, COVID had shut down—our businesses were closed. Our schools were robbed of so much. Today, COVID no longer controls our lives.

And 2 years ago, democracy faced its greatest threat since the Civil War, and today, though bruised, our democracy remains unbowed and unbroken.

As we gather here tonight, we are writing the next chapter in the great American story, a story of progress and resilience. When world leaders ask me to define America—and they do, believe it or not—I say that I can define it in one word, and I mean this: possibilities. We don't think anything is beyond our capacity. Everything is a possibility.

You know, we are often told that Democrats and Republicans can't work together, but over the past 2 years, we have proved the cynics and the naysayers wrong. Yes, we disagreed plenty. Yes, there were times when Democrats went alone. But time and again, Democrats and Republicans came together, came together to defend a stronger and safer Europe, came together to pass a once-in-a-generation infrastructure law, building bridges connecting our Nation and our people.

We came together to pass one of the most significant laws ever, helping veterans exposed to toxic burn pits. It was important.

In fact, I signed over 300 bipartisan pieces of legislation since becoming President, from reauthorizing the Violence Against Women Act, to the Electoral Count Reform Act, to the Respect for Marriage Act that protects the right to marry the person you love.

To my Republican friends, if we could work together in the last Congress, there is no reason we can't work together and find consensus on important things in this Congress, as well.

Folks, you all are as informed as I am, but I think the people sent us a clear message. Fighting for the sake of fighting, power for the sake of power, conflict for the sake of conflict gets us nowhere.

That has always been my vision of our country, and I know it is many of yours: to restore the soul of this Nation; to rebuild the backbone of America, America's middle class; to unite the country.

We have been sent here to finish the job, in my view.

For decades, the middle class has been hollowed out, and not under one administration but for a long time.

Too many good-paying manufacturing jobs moved overseas. Factories closed down. Once thriving cities and towns that many of you represent became shadows of what they used to be. And along the way, something else was lost: pride, our sense of self-worth.

I ran for President to fundamentally change things, to make sure our economy works for everyone so we can all feel that pride in what we do, to build an economy from the bottom up and the middle out, not from the top down, because when the middle class does well, the poor have a ladder up, and the wealthy still do very well. We all do well.

I know a lot of you kid me for always quoting my dad, but my dad used to say, "Joey, a job is about a lot more than a paycheck." He really would say this. It is about a lot more than a paycheck. It is about your dignity. It is about respect. It is about being able to look your kid in the eye and say, "Honey, it is going to be okay," and mean it.

Well, folks, let's look at the results. We are not finished yet, by any stretch of the imagination. The unemployment rate is at 3.4 percent, a 50-year low, with near record unemployment for Black and Hispanic workers.

We have already created, with your help, 800,000 good-paying manufacturing jobs, the fastest growth in 40 years.

Where is it written that America can't lead the world in manufacturing again? I don't know where that is written.

For too many decades, we imported products and exported jobs. Now, thanks to what you have all done, we are exporting American products and creating American jobs.

Folks, inflation has been a global problem because the pandemic disrupted our supply chains, and Putin's unfair and brutal war in Ukraine disrupted energy supplies, as well as food supplies, blocking all that grain in Ukraine.

But we are better positioned than any country on Earth right now. We have more to do, but here at home, inflation is coming down. Here at home, gas prices are down \$1.50 from their peak. Food inflation is coming down—not fast enough, but coming down.

Inflation has fallen every month for the last 6 months while take-home pay has gone up.

Additionally, over the last 2 years, a record 10 million Americans applied to start new businesses—10 million. And by the way, every time someone starts a small business, it is an act of hope.

Madam Vice President, I want to thank you for leading that effort to ensure that small businesses have access to capital and the historic laws we enacted that are going to just come into being.

Standing here last year, I shared with you a story of American genius

and possibilities. Semiconductors, the small computer chips the size of a fingertip that power everything from cell phones to automobiles and so much more, these chips were invented in America. Let's get that straight. They were invented in America.

We used to make 40 percent of the world's chips. In the last several decades, we lost our edge, and we are down to producing only 10 percent. We all saw what happened during the pandemic when chip factories shut down overseas.

Today's automobiles need 3,000 chips each for those automobiles. But American automakers couldn't make enough cars because there weren't enough chips. Car prices went up—people got laid off—so did everything from refrigerators to cell phones. We can never let that happen again.

That is why we came together to pass the bipartisan CHIPS and Science Act.

Folks, I know I have been criticized for saying this, but I am not changing my view. We are going to make sure the supply chain for America begins in America.

The supply chain begins in America. We have already created it. We have already created it. 800,000 new manufacturing jobs without this law, before the law kicks in.

With this new law, we are going to create hundreds of thousands of new jobs across the country. I mean, all across the country, throughout not just the coasts but through the middle of the country, as well.

That is going to come from companies that have announced more than \$300 billion in investments in American manufacturing in the last few years.

Outside of Columbus, Ohio, Intel is building a semiconductor factory on a thousand acres—literally a field of dreams.

It is going to create 10,000 jobs, that one investment; 7,000 construction jobs, 3,000 jobs in those factories once they are finished. They call them factories.

Jobs paying an average of \$130,000 a year, and many do not require a college degree. Because we worked together, these jobs are where people don't have to leave home to search for opportunity. And it is just getting started.

Think about the new homes, the small businesses, the big and the medium-size businesses; so much more that is going to be needed to support those 3,000 permanent jobs and the factories that are going to be built.

Talk to mayors and governors, Democrats and Republicans, and they will tell you what this means for their communities.

We are seeing these fields of dreams transform the heartland.

But to maintain the strongest economy in the world, we need the best infrastructure in the world.

Folks, as you all know, we used to be number one in the world in infrastructure. We have sunk to 13th in the world. The United States of America,

13th in the world in infrastructure, modern infrastructure.

But now we are coming back because we came together and passed the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, the largest investment in infrastructure since President Eisenhower's Interstate Highway System.

Folks, already we have funded over 20,000 projects, including major airports from Boston to Atlanta to Portland; projects that are going to put thousands of people to work rebuilding our highways, our bridges, our railroads, our tunnels, ports, airports, clean water, high-speed internet all across America—urban, rural, Tribal. Folks, we are just getting started. We are just getting started.

I mean this sincerely. I want to thank my Republican friends who voted for the law and my Republican friends who voted against it as well, but I still get asked to fund the projects in those districts, as well.

But don't worry. I promised I would be a President for all Americans. We will fund these projects, and I will see you at the groundbreaking.

Look, this law will further unite all of America.

Projects like the Brent Spence Bridge in Kentucky over the Ohio River. Built 60 years ago, badly needed repairs, one of the Nation's most congested freight routes, carrying \$2 billion worth of freight every single day across the Ohio River.

Folks, we have been talking about fixing it for decades, but we are really finally going to get it done. I went there last month with Democrats and Republicans from both States to deliver a commitment of \$1.6 billion for this project.

While I was there, I met a young woman named Saria who is here tonight. I don't know where Saria is. Is she up in the box? I don't know. Saria, how are you?

Well, Saria, for 30 years, I learned—she told me she had been a proud member of the Ironworkers Local 44, known as the "cowboys of the sky," the folks who built the Cincinnati skyline.

Saria said she can't wait to be 10 stories above the Ohio River building that new bridge. God bless her. That is pride. That is what we are also building. We are building back pride.

Look, we are also replacing poisonous lead pipes that go into 10 million homes in America, 400,000 schools and childcare centers, so every child in America, every child in America can drink the water instead of having permanent damage to their brain.

Look, we are making sure that every community, every community in America, has access to affordable high-speed internet.

No parent should have to drive by a McDonald's parking lot to help do homework online with their kids, which many thousands were doing across the country.

When we do these projects—and, again, I get criticized for this, but I

make no excuses for it—we are going to buy American. We are going to buy American.

Folks, it is totally consistent with international trade rules. Buy American has been the law of the land since 1933. But for too long, past administrations, Democrat and Republican, have fought to get around it. Not anymore.

Tonight, I am announcing new standards to require all construction materials used in Federal infrastructure projects to be made in America. Made in America. I mean it. Lumber, glass, drywall, fiber-optic cable.

On my watch, American roads, American bridges, and American highways are going to be made with American products, as well.

Folks, my economic plan is about investing in places and people that have been forgotten. So many of you listening to me tonight, I know you feel it.

So many of you felt like you have just simply been forgotten. Amid the economic upheaval of the past four decades, too many people have been left behind and treated like they are invisible. Maybe that is you, watching from home.

Remember the jobs that went away?

You remember them, don't you? The folks at home remember them.

You wonder whether the path even exists anymore for your children to get ahead without having to move away. I get that.

That is why we are building an economy where no one's left behind. Jobs are coming back. Pride is coming back because of choices we made in the last several years.

This is my view of the blue-collar blueprint to rebuild America and make a real difference in your lives at home.

For example, too many of you lay in bed at night, like my dad did, staring at the ceiling, wondering what in God's name happens if your spouse gets cancer or your child gets deathly ill or something happens to you.

Do you have the money to pay for those medical bills, or are you going to have to sell the house or try to get a second mortgage on it?

I get it. I get it.

With the Inflation Reduction Act that I signed into law, we are taking on powerful interests to bring healthcare costs down so you can sleep better at night with more security.

You know, we pay more for prescription drugs than any Nation in the world. Let me say it again: We pay more for prescription drugs than any major Nation on Earth.

For example, 1 in 10 Americans has diabetes. Many of you in this Chamber do, and in the audience. But every day, millions need insulin to control their diabetes so they can literally stay alive.

Insulin has been around for over 100 years. The guy who invented it didn't even patent it because he wanted it to be available for everyone.

It costs the drug companies roughly \$10 a vial to make that insulin. Packaging and all, you may get up to \$13.

But, Big Pharma has been unfairly charging people hundreds of dollars, \$400 to \$500 a month, making record profits.

Not anymore. Not anymore.

So many things that we did are only now coming to fruition. We said we were doing this, and we passed a law to do it, but people didn't know because the law didn't take effect until January 1 of this year.

We capped the cost of insulin at \$35 a month for seniors on Medicare, but people are just finding out. I am sure you are getting the same calls I am getting.

Look, there are millions of other Americans who are not on Medicare, including 200,000 young people with type 1 diabetes who need this insulin to stay alive.

Let's finish the job this time. Let's cap the cost of insulin for everybody at \$35.

Folks, Big Pharma is still going to do very well, I promise y'all. I promise you they are going to do very well.

This law also caps, and won't even go into effect until 2025, the cost of out-of-pocket drug costs for seniors on Medicare at a maximum of \$2,000 a year. You don't have to pay more than \$2,000 a year, no matter how much your drug costs are. Because you know why? You all know it.

Many of you, like many in my family, have cancer. You know the drugs can range from \$10-, \$11-, \$14-, \$15,000 for the cancer drugs. If drug prices rise faster than inflation, drug companies are going to have to pay Medicare back the difference.

We are finally giving Medicare the power to negotiate drug prices. Bringing down prescription drugs costs doesn't just save seniors money. It cuts the Federal deficit by billions of dollars, by hundreds of billions of dollars because these prescription drugs are drugs purchased by Medicare to keep their commitment to the seniors.

Well, guess what? Instead of paying \$400 or \$500 bucks a month, you are paying \$15. That is a lot of savings for the Federal Government.

By the way, why wouldn't we want that?

Now, some Members here are threatening—and I know it is not an official party position, so I am not going to exaggerate—but threatening to repeal the Inflation Reduction Act. As my coach—that is okay. That is fair.

As my football coach used to say, lots of luck in your senior year.

Make no mistake, if you try anything to raise the cost of prescription drugs, I will veto it.

Look, I am pleased to say that more Americans have health insurance now than ever in history. A record 16 million people are enrolled in the Affordable Care Act. Thanks to the law I signed last year, millions are saving \$800 a year on their premiums.

By the way, that law was written, and the benefit expires in 2025. So my plea to some of you, at least, in this

audience, let's finish the job and make these savings permanent. Expand coverage on Medicaid.

Look, the Inflation Reduction Act is also the most significant investment ever in climate change; ever; lowering utility bills, creating American jobs, leading the world to a clean energy future.

I have visited the devastating aftermath of record floods, droughts, storms, and wildfires from Arizona, New Mexico and all the way up to the Canadian border. More timber has been burned that I have observed from helicopters than the entire State of Missouri, and we don't have global warming? Not a problem.

In addition to emergency recovery from Puerto Rico to Florida to Idaho we are rebuilding for the long term; new electric grids that are able to weather major storms and prevent those forest fires; roads and water systems to withstand the next big flood; clean energy to cut pollution and create jobs in communities often left behind.

We are going to build 500,000 electric vehicle charging stations installed across the country by tens of thousands of IBEW workers. And we are helping families save more than \$1,000 a year with tax credits to purchase electric vehicles and energy-efficient appliances; historic conservation efforts to be responsible stewards of our land.

Let's face reality. The climate crisis doesn't care if you are in a red or blue State. It is an existential threat.

We have an obligation, not to ourselves, but to our children and grandchildren to confront it. I am proud of how America, at last, is stepping up to the challenge.

We are still going to need oil and gas for a while, but guess what—no, we do. But there is so much more to do. We have got to finish the job.

We pay for these investments in our future by finally making the wealthiest and biggest corporations begin to pay their fair share. Just begin.

Look, I am a capitalist. I am a capitalist, so pay your fair share. I think a lot of you at home, a lot of you at home agree with me, and many people that you know, the tax system is not fair. It is not fair.

Look, the idea that in 2020, 55 of the largest corporations in America, the Fortune 500, made \$40 billion in profits and paid zero in Federal taxes? Zero? Folks, it is simply not fair.

But now, because of the law I signed, billion-dollar companies have to pay a minimum of 15 percent. God love them, 15 percent. That is less than a nurse pays.

Let me be crystal clear. I said at the very beginning, under my plans, as long as I am President, nobody earning less than \$400,000 will pay an additional penny in taxes; nobody, not one penny.

But let's finish the job. There is more to do. We have to reward work, not just wealth. Pass my proposal for the billionaire minimum tax.

You know, there are a thousand billionaires in America. It is up from about 600 in the beginning of my term. But no billionaire should be paying a lower tax rate than a schoolteacher or firefighter. I mean it.

Think about it. I mean, look, I know you aren't enthusiastic about that. But think about it. Think about it.

Have you noticed Big Oil just reported its profits, record profits. Last year, they made \$200 billion in the midst of a global energy crisis. I think it is outrageous. Why?

They invested too little of that profit to increase domestic production. And when I talked to a couple of them, they say, we are afraid you are going to shut down all the oil wells and all the oil refineries anyway, so why should we invest in them.

I said, we are going to need oil for at least another decade and beyond that. We are going to need it. Production.

If they had, in fact, invested in the production, to keep gas prices down; instead, they used the record profits to buy back their own stock, rewarding their CEOs and shareholders. Corporations ought to do the right thing.

That is why I propose we quadruple the tax on corporate stock buybacks and encourage long-term investments. They will still make considerable profit.

Let's finish the job and close the loopholes that allow the very wealthy to avoid paying their taxes. Instead of cutting the number of audits for wealthy taxpayers, I just signed a law to reduce the deficit by \$114 billion by cracking down on wealthy tax cheats. That is being fiscally responsible.

In the last 2 years, my administration has cut the deficit by more than \$1.7 trillion, the largest deficit reduction in American history. Under the previous administration, the American deficit went up 4 years in a row.

Because of those record deficits, no President added more to the national debt in any 4 years than my predecessor. Nearly 25 percent of the entire national debt, a debt that took over 200 years to accumulate, was added by just one administration alone, the last one. They are the facts. Check it out. Check it out.

How did Congress respond to that debt? They did the right thing. They lifted the debt ceiling three times without preconditions or crisis. They paid America's bills to prevent an economic disaster for the country.

Tonight, I am asking the Congress to follow suit. Let's commit here tonight that the full faith and credit of the United States of America will never ever be questioned.

Some of my Republican friends want to take the economy hostage—I get it—unless I agree to their economic plans. All of you at home should know what those plans are. Instead of making the wealthy pay their fair share, some Republicans want Medicare and Social Security sunset.

I am not saying it is a majority. Let me give you—anybody who doubts it,

contact my office. I will give you a copy of the proposal.

That means if Congress doesn't vote—I am glad to see it. I tell you, I enjoy conversion. It means if Congress doesn't keep the programs the way they are, they will go away.

Other Republicans say—I am not saying it is a majority of you. I don't even think it is a significant—but it is being proposed by individuals. I am politely not naming them, but it is being proposed by some of you.

Look, folks, the idea is that we are not going to be moved into being threatened to default on the debt if we don't respond.

Folks, as we all apparently agree, Social Security and Medicare are off the books now, right? They are not to be—all right. We got unanimity.

Social Security and Medicare are a lifeline for millions of seniors. Americans have to pay into them from their very first paycheck when they started.

So, tonight, let's all agree, and we apparently are: Let's stand up for seniors. Stand up and show them we will not cut Social Security. We will not cut Medicare.

Those benefits belong to the American people. They earned it. And if anyone tries to cut Social Security, which apparently no one is going to do—if anyone tries to cut Medicare, I will stop them. I will veto it.

Look, I am not going to allow them to be taken away, not today, not tomorrow, not ever. But apparently, it is not going to be a problem.

Next month, when I offer my fiscal plan, I ask my Republican friends to lay down their plan, as well. I really mean it. Let's sit down together and discuss our mutual plans together. Let's do that.

I can tell you, the plan I am going to share is going to cut the deficit by another \$2 trillion, and it won't cut a single bit of Medicare or Social Security. In fact, we are going to extend the Medicare trust fund at least two decades because that is going to be the next argument: How do we keep it solvent, right?

We will not raise taxes on anyone making under 400 grand, but we will pay for it the way we talked about, by making sure the wealthy and big corporations pay their fair share.

Look, here is the deal. They are not just taking advantage of the tax code. They are taking advantage of you, the American consumer.

Here is my message to all of you out there: I have your back. We are already preventing Americans from receiving surprise medical bills, stopping \$1 billion in surprise bills per month so far.

We are protecting seniors' lifesavings by cracking down on nursing homes that commit fraud, endanger patient safety, or prescribe drugs that are not needed.

Millions of Americans can now save thousands of dollars because they can finally get a hearing aid over the counter without a prescription.

Look, capitalism without competition is not capitalism. It is extortion. It is exploitation.

Last year, I cracked down, with the help of many of you, on foreign shipping companies that were making you pay higher prices for every good coming into the country. I signed a bipartisan bill that cut shipping costs by 90 percent, helping American farmers, businesses, and consumers.

Let's finish the job. Pass the bipartisan legislation to strengthen anti-trust enforcement and prevent big online platforms from giving their own products an unfair advantage.

My administration is also taking on junk fees, those hidden surcharges too many companies use to make you pay more. For example, we are making airlines show you the full ticket price up front and refund your money if your flight is canceled or delayed.

We have reduced exorbitant bank overdraft fees, saving consumers over \$1 billion a year. We are cutting credit card late fees by 75 percent, from \$30 to \$8.

Look, junk fees may not matter to the very wealthy, but they matter to most other folks in homes like the one I grew up in, like many of you did. They add up to hundreds of dollars a month. They make it harder for you to pay your bills or afford that family trip.

I know how unfair it feels when a company overcharges you and gets away with it. Not anymore. We have written a bill to stop it all. It is called the Junk Fee Prevention Act.

We are going to ban surprise resort fees that hotels charge on your bill. Those fees can cost up to \$90 a night at hotels that aren't even resorts.

The idea that cable, internet, and cell phone companies can charge you \$200 or more if you decide to switch to another provider, give me a break.

We can stop service fees on tickets to concerts and sporting events and make companies disclose all the fees up front.

And we will prohibit airlines from charging \$50 roundtrip for families just to be able to sit together. Baggage fees are bad enough. Airlines can't treat your child like a piece of baggage.

Americans are tired of being played for suckers. So pass the Junk Fee Prevention Act so companies stop ripping us off.

For too long, workers have been getting stiffed. But not anymore. We are beginning to restore the dignity of work.

For example—I should have known this, but I didn't until 2 years ago—30 million workers have to sign noncompete agreements for the jobs they take. So a cashier at a burger place can't walk across town and take the same job at another burger place and make a few bucks more. They just changed it because we exposed it. That was part of the deal, guys. Look it up.

But not anymore. We are banning those agreements so companies have to

compete for workers and pay them what they are worth.

I must tell you, this is bound to get a response from my friends on my left with the right.

I am so sick and tired of companies breaking the law by preventing workers from organizing. Pass the PRO Act because workers have a right to form a union, and let's guarantee all workers have a living wage.

Let's also make sure working parents can afford to raise a family with sick days, paid family and medical leave, and affordable childcare that will enable millions of more people to go and stay at work.

Let's restore the full child tax credit which gave tens of millions of parents some breathing room and cut child poverty in half to the lowest level in history.

By the way, when we do all of these things, we increase productivity, and we increase economic growth.

Let's also finish the job and get more families access to affordable and quality housing. Let's get seniors who want to stay in their homes the care they need to do so. Let's give more breathing room to millions of family caregivers looking after their loved ones.

Pass my plan so we get seniors and people with disabilities the home care services they need and support the workers who are doing God's work. These plans are fully paid for, and we can afford to do them.

Restoring the dignity of work means making education an affordable ticket to the middle class.

When we made 12 years of public education universal in the last century, we became the best educated and best prepared nation in the world. But the rest of the world has caught up. Jill, my wife, who teaches full-time, has an expression. I hope I get it right, kid. "Any nation that out-educates us is going to out-compete us."

Any nation that out-educates us is going to out-compete us.

Folks, we all know 12 years of education is not enough to win the economic competition for the 21st century.

If we want America to have the best educated workforce, then let's finish the job by providing access to preschool for 3- and 4-year olds. Studies show that children who go to preschool are nearly 50 percent more likely to finish high school and go on to earn a 2- or 4-year degree no matter the background they came from.

Let's give public schoolteachers a raise.

We are making progress by reducing student debt and increasing Pell grants for working and middle class families. Let's finish the job, connect students to career opportunities starting in high school, and let's provide access to 2 years of community college, some of the best career training in America, in addition to being a pathway to a 4-year degree.

Let's offer every American a path to a good career whether they go to college or not.

And folks, in the midst of the COVID crisis when schools were closed and we were shutting down everything, let's also recognize how far we have come in the fight against the pandemic itself. While the virus is not gone, thanks to the resilience of the American people and the ingenuity of medicine, we have broken the COVID grip on us.

COVID deaths are down by nearly 90 percent. We have saved millions of lives, opened our country back up, and soon we will end the public health emergency.

But we will remember the toll and pain that is never going to go away. More than 1 million Americans have lost their lives to COVID—1 million. Families are grieving, children are orphaned, and the empty chair at the dining room table is constantly reminding us that she used to sit there. We remember them, and we remain vigilant. We still need to monitor dozens of variants and support new vaccines and treatments. So Congress needs to fund these efforts and keep America safe.

As we emerge from this crisis stronger, we also have to double down on prosecuting criminals who stole relief money meant to keep workers and small businesses afloat during the pandemic.

Before I came to office, during that campaign, the big issue was about inspector generals who protect taxpayer dollars were sidelined. They were fired. Many people said that we don't need them, and fraud became rampant.

Last year, I told you the watchdogs are back. Since then, we have recovered billions of taxpayer dollars. Now, let's triple our antifraud strike forces going after these criminals, double the statute of limitations on these crimes, and crack down on identity fraud by criminal syndicates stealing billions of dollars—billions of dollars—from the American people.

The data shows that for every dollar we put into fighting fraud, the taxpayer gets back at least 10 times as much. It matters.

COVID left other scars, like the spike in violent crime in 2020, the first year of the pandemic. We have an obligation to make sure all our people are safe. Public safety depends on public trust, as all of us know, but too often that trust is violated.

Joining us tonight are the parents of Tyre Nichols.

I welcome them.

They had to bury Tyre last week.

As many of you personally know, there are no words to describe the heartache or grief of losing a child. But imagine—imagine—if you lost that child at the hands of the law. Imagine having to worry whether your son or daughter will come home from walking down the street, playing in the park, or just driving a car.

Most of us in here have never had to have the talk—the talk that Brown and Black parents have had to have with their children. I never had to have the

talk with my children, Beau, Hunter, and Ashley.

I never had to tell them: If a police officer pulls you over, turn your interior lights on right away, don't reach for your license, and keep your hands on the steering wheel.

Imagine having to worry like that every single time your kid got in a car.

Here is what Tyre's mother shared with me when I spoke to her, when I asked her how she finds the courage to carry on and speak out: With faith in God, she said her son "was a beautiful soul and something good will come from this."

Imagine how much courage and character that takes.

It is up to us. It is up to all of us. We all want the same thing: neighborhoods free of violence and law enforcement who earn the community's trust.

Just as every cop, when they pin on that badge in the morning, has a right to be able to go home at night, so does everybody else out there. Our children have a right to come home safely.

Equal protection under the law is a covenant we have with each other in America. We know police officers put their lives on the line every single night and day, and we know we ask them in many cases to do too much, to be counselors, social workers, and psychologists responding to the drug overdoses, mental health crises, and so much more. In one sense we ask much too much of them.

I know the vast majority of cops and their families are good, decent, and honorable people. But they risk their lives every time they put that shield on.

But what happened to Tyre in Memphis happens too often. We have to do better. We have to give law enforcement the real training they need, hold them to higher standards, and help them succeed in keeping us safe.

We also need more first responders and professionals to address the growing mental health and substance abuse challenges, more resources to reduce violent crime and gun crime, more community intervention programs, and more investments in housing, education, and job training.

All this can help prevent violence in the first place.

When police officers or police departments violate the public trust, they must be held accountable.

With the support of the families of victims, civil rights groups, and law enforcement, I signed an executive order for all Federal officers banning chokeholds, restricting no-knock warrants, and other key elements of the George Floyd Act.

Let's commit ourselves to make the words of Tyre's mom come true. Something good must come from this. Something good.

All of us, all of us—folks, it is difficult, but it is simple. All of us in this Chamber, we need to rise to this moment. We can't turn away. Let's do what we know in our hearts that we

need to do. Let's come together to finish the job on police reform.

Do something. Do something. That was the plea of parents who lost their children in Uvalde. I met with every one of them. Do something about gun violence. Thank God, thank God we did, passing the most sweeping gun safety law in three decades.

That includes things that the majority of responsible gun owners already support, like enhanced background checks for 18- to 21-year-olds, red flag laws, keeping guns out of the hands of people who are a danger to themselves and others.

But we know our work is not done.

Joining us tonight is Brandon Tsay, a 26-year-old hero. Brandon put his college dreams on hold to be at his mom's side when she was dying from cancer. Brandon now works at a dance studio started by his grandparents.

Two weeks ago, during the Lunar New Year celebrations, he heard the studio's door close, and he saw a man standing there pointing a semiautomatic pistol at him. He thought he was going to die, but then he thought about the people inside. In that instant, he found the courage to act and wrestled the semiautomatic pistol away from the gunman who had already killed 11 people at another dance studio. Eleven. He saved lives.

It is time we do the same. Ban assault weapons now. Ban them now. Once and for all.

I led the fight to do that in 1994. In the 10 years that ban was law, mass shootings went down. After we let it expire in a Republican administration, mass shootings tripled. Let's finish the job and ban these assault weapons.

Let's also come together on immigration and make it a bipartisan issue once again. We now have a record number of personnel working to secure the border, arresting 8,000 human smugglers, seizing over 23,000 pounds of fentanyl in just the last several months.

We have launched a new border plan last month. Unlawful migration from Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua, and Venezuela has come down 97 percent as a consequence of that. But America's border problems won't be fixed until Congress acts.

If you won't pass my comprehensive immigration reform, at least pass my plan to provide the equipment and officers to secure the border, and a pathway to citizenship for Dreamers, those on temporary status, farmworkers, and essential workers.

Here in the people's House, it is our duty to protect all the people's rights and freedoms. Congress must restore the right that was taken away and codify *Roe v. Wade* to protect every woman's right to choose.

The Vice President and I are doing everything we can to protect access to reproductive healthcare and safeguard patient safety. Already more than a dozen States are enforcing extreme abortion bans. Make no mistake about

it: If Congress passes a national ban, I will veto it.

Let's also pass the bipartisan Equality Act to ensure LGBTQ Americans, especially transgender young people, can live with safety and dignity.

Our strength is not just the example of our power, but the power of our example. Let's remember, the world is watching.

I spoke from this Chamber 1 year ago, just days after Vladimir Putin unleashed his brutal attack against Ukraine. A murderous assault, evoking images of the death and destruction Europe suffered in World War II.

Putin's invasion has been a test for the ages. A test for America. A test for the world.

Would we stand for the most basic of principles?

Would we stand for sovereignty?

Would we stand for the right of people to live free from tyranny?

Would we stand for the defense of democracy?

For such a defense matters to us because it keeps peace and prevents open season on would-be aggressors that threaten our prosperity.

One year later, we know the answer. Yes, we would. And we did. We did. Together, we did what America always does at our best. We led. We united NATO, we built a global coalition. We stood against Putin's aggression. We stood with the Ukrainian people.

Tonight, we are once again joined by Ukraine's Ambassador to the United States. She represents not just her nation, but the courage of her people. The Ambassador is here. We are united in our support of your country. Would you stand so we can all take a look at you. Thank you. We are going to stand with you, as long as it takes.

Our Nation is working for more freedom, more dignity, and more peace. Not just in Europe, but everywhere.

Before I came to office, the story was about how the People's Republic of China was increasing its power and America was falling in the world. Not anymore. I made clear in my personal conversations, which have been many, with President Xi that we seek competition, not conflict.

I will make no apologies that we are investing to make America stronger. Investing in American innovation and industries that will define the future that China intends to be dominating. Investing in our alliances and working with our allies to protect advanced technologies so they will not be used against us. Modernizing our military to safeguard stability and deter aggression.

Today, we are in the strongest position in decades to compete with China or anyone else in the world. Anyone else in the world.

I am committed to work with China where we can advance American interests and benefit the world. But make no mistake about it. As we made clear last week, if China threatens our sovereignty, we will act to protect our country. And we did.

Look, let's be clear: Winning the competition should unite all of us. We face serious challenges across the world, but in the past 2 years, democracies have become stronger, not weaker. Autocracies have grown weaker, not stronger.

Name me a world leader who changed places with Xi Jinping. Name me one. Name me one.

America is rallying the world to meet those challenges, from climate, to global health, to food insecurity, to terrorism, to territorial aggression. Allies are stepping up, spending more and doing more.

Look, the bridges we are forming between partners in the Pacific and those in the Atlantic, and those who bet against America are learning how wrong they are. It has never, ever been a good bet to bet against America. Never.

When I came to office, most everyone assumed bipartisanship was impossible. But I never believed it. That is why a year ago, I offered a unity agenda for the Nation as I stood here. We have made real progress together. We passed a law making it easier for doctors to prescribe effective treatments for opioid addiction. We passed a gun safety law making historic investments in mental health. We launched ARPA-H to drive breakthroughs in the fight against cancer, Alzheimer's, diabetes, and so much more.

We passed the Heath Robinson PACT Act, named after the late Iraq war veteran whose story about exposure to toxic burn pits I shared here last year. I understand something about those burn pits. But there is so much more to do, and we can do it together.

Joining us tonight is a father named Doug from Newton, New Hampshire. He wrote Jill, my wife, a letter, and me, as well, about his courageous daughter, Courtney—a contagious laugh, her sister's best friend. He shared a story all too familiar to millions of Americans and many of you in the audience.

Courtney discovered pills in high school. It spiraled into addiction and eventually death from a fentanyl overdose. She was just 20 years old. Describing the last 8 years without her, Doug said: "There is no worse pain."

Yet, their family has turned pain into purpose, working to end the stigma and change laws. He told us he wants to start a journey toward American recovery.

Doug, we are with you.

Fentanyl is killing more than 70,000 Americans a year, so let's launch a major surge to stop fentanyl production, sale, and trafficking, with more drug detection machines to inspect cargo and stop pills and powder at the border; working with couriers like FedEx to inspect more packages for drugs; strong penalties to crack down on fentanyl trafficking.

Second, let's do more on mental health, especially for our children. When millions of young people are struggling with bullying, violence,

trauma, we owe them greater access to mental health care at their schools.

We must finally hold social media companies accountable for the experiment they are running on our children for profit. It is time to pass bipartisan legislation to stop Big Tech from collecting personal data on our kids and teenagers online, ban targeted advertising to children, and impose stricter limits on the personal data these companies collect on all of us.

Third, let's do more to keep our Nation's one truly sacred obligation: to equip those we send into harm's way and care for them and their families when they come home; job training and job placement for veterans and their spouses as they return to civilian life; helping veterans afford the rent because no one should be homeless in America, especially someone who served the country.

Denis McDonough is here from the VA. We had our first real discussion when I asked him to take the job. I am glad he did. We were losing up to 25 veterans a day from suicide. Now we are losing 17 to the silent scourge of suicide. Seventeen veterans a day are committing suicide, more than all the people being killed in the wars.

Folks, the VA is doing everything it can, including expanding mental health screenings and a proven program that recruits veterans to help other veterans understand what they are going through and get them the help they need. We have to do more.

And fourth, last year, Jill and I reignited the Cancer Moonshot that I was able to start when President Obama asked me to lead our administration on this issue.

Our goal is to cut the cancer death rate at least by 50 percent in the next 25 years, turn more cancers from death sentences into treatable diseases, and provide more support for patients and their families. It is personal to so many of us, so many of us in this audience.

Joining us are Maurice and Kandice, an Irishman and a daughter of immigrants from Panama. They met and fell in love in New York City and got married in the same chapel as Jill and I got married in, in New York City. Kindred spirits.

He wrote us a letter about his little daughter, Ava, and I saw her just before I came over. She was just a year old when she was diagnosed with a rare kidney disease, cancer. After 26 blood transfusions, 11 rounds of radiation, 8 rounds of chemo, 1 kidney removed, she was given a 5 percent survival rate. He wrote how, in the darkest moments, he thought: If she goes, I can't stay.

Many of you have been through that, as well. Jill and I understand that, like so many of you. He read Jill's book describing our family's cancer journey and how we tried to steal moments of joy where we could with Beau.

For them, that glimmer of joy was the half smile from their baby girl. It meant everything to them. They never

gave up hope, and little Ava never gave up hope. She turns 4 next month. They just found out that Ava is beating the odds and is on her way to being cured of cancer. And she is watching from the White House tonight if she is not asleep already.

For the lives we can save and the lives we have lost, let this be a truly American moment that rallies the country and the world together and proves that we can still do big things.

Twenty years ago, under the leadership of President Bush and countless advocates and champions, we undertook a bipartisan effort through PEPFAR to transform the global fight against HIV/AIDS. It has been a huge success. He thought big. He thought large. He moved.

I believe we can do the same thing with cancer. Let's end cancer as we know it and cure some cancers once and for all.

Folks, there is one reason why we have been able to do all these things: our democracy itself. It is the most fundamental thing of all. With democracy, everything is possible. Without it, nothing is.

For the last few years, our democracy has been threatened and attacked and put at risk. It was put to the test in this very room on January 6.

And then, just a few months ago, unhinged by the big lie, an assailant unleashed political violence in the home of the then-Speaker of the House of Representatives, using the very same language the insurrectionists used as they stalked these Halls and chanted on January 6.

Here tonight in this Chamber is the man who bears the scars of that brutal attack but is as tough and strong and resilient as they get, my friend, Paul Pelosi.

Paul, stand up.

But such a heinous act should have never happened. We must all speak out. There is no place for political violence in America. We have to protect the right to vote, not suppress that fundamental right. Honor the results of our elections, not subvert the will of the people. We have to uphold the rule of law and restore trust in our institutions of democracy. And we must give hate and extremism in any form no safe harbor.

Democracy must not be a partisan issue. It is an American issue. Every generation of Americans has faced a moment where they have been called to protect our democracy, to defend it, stand up for it, and this is our moment.

My fellow Americans, we meet tonight at an inflection point, one of those moments that only a few generations ever face, where the direction we now take is going to decide the course of this Nation for decades to come.

We are not bystanders of history. We are not powerless before the forces that confront us. It is within our power of we the people. We are facing the test of our time. We have to be the Nation we have always been at our best: opti-

mistic, hopeful, forward-looking, a nation that embraces light over dark, hope over fear, unity over division, stability over chaos.

We have to see each other not as enemies but as fellow Americans. We are a good people, the only nation in the world built on an idea—the only one.

Other nations are defined by geography and ethnicity, but we are the only Nation based on an idea that all of us, every one of us is created equal in the image of God. A Nation that stands as a beacon to the world. A Nation in a new age of possibilities.

So I have come here to fulfill my constitutional obligation to report on the state of the Union, and here is my report.

Because the soul of this Nation is strong, because the backbone of this Nation is strong, because the people of this Nation are strong, the state of the Union is strong.

I am not new to this place. I stand here tonight having served as long as about any one of you have ever served here. But I have never been more optimistic about our future, about the future of America. We just have to remember who we are.

We are the United States of America, and there is nothing, nothing beyond our capacity if we do it together.

God bless you all, and may God protect our troops. Thank you.

(Applause, the Members rising.)

At 10 o'clock and 41 minutes p.m., the President of the United States, accompanied by the committee of escort, retired from the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms escorted the invited guests from the Chamber in the following order:

The members of the President's Cabinet;

The Chief Justice of the United States and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court;

The Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

JOINT SESSION DISSOLVED

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares the joint session of the two Houses now dissolved.

Accordingly, at 10 o'clock and 41 minutes p.m., the joint session of the two Houses was dissolved.

The Members of the Senate retired to their Chamber.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE ON THE STATE OF THE UNION

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the message of the President be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered printed.

The motion was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 42 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, February 8, 2023, at 10 a.m., for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-352. A letter from the President, transmitting notification that the national emergency with respect to the situation in and in relation to Burma that was declared in Executive Order 14014 of February 10, 2021, is to continue in effect beyond February 10, 2023, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 202(d); (90 Stat. 1257) (H. Doc. No. 118-7); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

EC-353. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a Memorandum of Justification for the drawdown of defense articles and services and military education and training under section 506(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to provide immediate military assistance to Ukraine; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-354. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-790, "Ruth Bader Ginsburg Way Designation Act of 2022", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-355. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-791, "Business and Entrepreneurship Support to Thrive Amendment Act of 2022", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-356. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-792, "Theresa Howe Jones Way Designation Act of 2022", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-357. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-793, "Metro for D.C. Amendment Act of 2022", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-358. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-794, "Migratory Local Wildlife Protection Act of 2022", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-359. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-795, "Wilhelmina and Calvin Rolark Way Designation Act of 2022", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-360. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-796, "Protecting Adjacent and Adjoining Property Owners from Construction Damage Amendment Act of 2022", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-361. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 24-798, "Medical Cannabis Amendment Act of 2022", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-362. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting

DC Act 24-799, "Office of District Waterways Management Establishment Act of 2022", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-363. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 24-797, "Fare-Free Bus Funding Temporary Amendment Act of 2022", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-364. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 25-5, "Law Enforcement Career Opportunities for District Residents Expansion Temporary Amendment Act of 2023", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-365. A letter from the Senior Congressional Liaison, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting the Bureau's FY 2023 Annual Performance Plan and Report, and Budget Overview, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1115(b); Public Law 111-352, Sec. 3; (124 Stat. 3867); to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

EC-366. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; North Atlantic Swordfish Fishery [Docket No.: 120627194-3657-02; RTID 0648-XT030] received February 6, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-367. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; 2018 Atlantic Shark Commercial Fishing Season [Docket No.: 170605543-7999-02] (RIN: 0648-XF486) received February 6, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-368. A letter from the Acting Branch Chief, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries Off West Coast States; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery Management Plan; Authorization of an Oregon Recreational Fishery for Midwater Groundfish Species [Docket No.: 161024999-8248-02] (RIN: 0648-BG40) received February 6, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-369. A letter from the Acting Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries; General Category December Quota Transfer [Docket No.: 220523-0119; RTID 0648-XC483] received February 6, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-370. A letter from the Acting Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Herring Fishery; Adjustment to the 2022 Specifications [Docket No.: 210325-0071; RTID 0648-XC475] received February 6, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-371. A letter from the Acting Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS,

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries; Closure of the General Category October Through November Fishery for 2022 [Docket No.: 220523-0119; RTID 0648-XC431] received February 6, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-372. A letter from the Acting Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Mid-Atlantic Blueline Tilefish Fishery; Final 2022 and 2023 and Projected 2024 Specifications [Docket No.: 221026-0227; RTID 0648-XC411] received February 6, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-373. A letter from the Acting Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Herring Fishery; Adjustment to the 2022 Specifications [Docket No.: 210325-0071; RTID 0648-XC475] received February 6, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-374. A letter from the Acting Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Reef Fish Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico; 2022 Commercial and Recreational Accountability Measure and Closures for Gulf of Mexico Lane Snapper [Docket No.: 211217-0261; RTID 0648-XC537] received February 6, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-375. A letter from the Acting Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Several Groundfish Species in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 220223-0054; RTID 0648-XC510] received February 6, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-376. A letter from the Acting Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Shortraker Rockfish in the Central Regulatory Areas of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 220216-0049] (RTID: 0648-XC499) received February 6, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-377. A letter from the Acting Branch Chief, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fraser River Sockeye Salmon Fisheries; Inseason Orders [RTID: 0648-XC446] received February 6, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-378. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric

Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Northeast Multispecies Fishery; Fishing Year 2018 Recreational Management Measures [Docket No.: 180201108-8393-02] (RIN: 0648-BH55) received February 6, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. LANGWORTHY: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 97. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 185) to terminate the requirement imposed by the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for proof of COVID-19 vaccination for foreign travelers, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 24) disapproving the action of the District of Columbia Council in approving the Local Resident Voting Rights Amendment Act of 2022; and providing for consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 26) disapproving the action of the District of Columbia Council in approving the Revised Criminal Code Act of 2022 (Rept. 118-3). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. BEYER (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Ms. HOULAHAN):

H.R. 856. A bill to provide paid family and medical leave to Federal employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability, and in addition to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs, and House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CARTER of Georgia (for himself, Ms. MACE, and Mr. CLINE):

H.R. 857. A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to limit the use of Federal funds for travel by the President if the President's annual budget submission to Congress is late, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CARTER of Georgia (for himself and Ms. MACE):

H.R. 858. A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to limit the use of Federal funds for the salaries or expenses of political employees if the President's annual budget submission to Congress is late, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CRAWFORD (for himself, Mr. HILL, Mr. WOMACK, and Mr. WESTERMAN):

H.R. 859. A bill to authorize references to the museum located at Blytheville/Eaker Air

Force Base in Blytheville, Arkansas, as the "National Cold War Center"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. DIAZ-BALART (for himself, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. STEIL, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. BUCK, and Mrs. TORRES of California):

H.R. 860. A bill to establish new ZIP Codes for certain communities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. LARSEN of Washington (for himself and Mr. VEASEY):

H.R. 861. A bill to amend the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to permit an individual who is subject to a requirement to present identification as a condition of voting in an election for Federal office to meet such requirement by presenting a sworn written statement attesting to the individual's identification, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mrs. LESKO (for herself, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mrs. LUNA, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. BANKS, Mr. MORAN, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. BABIN, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. CLINE, and Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana):

H.R. 862. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit dismemberment abortions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLS:

H.R. 863. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit a publishing house from knowingly furnishing sexually explicit material to a school or an educational agency, to prohibit Federal funds from being provided to a school that obtains or an educational agency that distributes sexually explicit material, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MOYLAN:

H.R. 864. A bill to direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to make grants to the Territory of Guam for the purpose of reimbursing the territory for expenses related to security measures associated with aliens unlawfully entering the Territory, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 865. A bill to posthumously award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the African Americans who served with Union forces during the Civil War, in recognition of their bravery and outstanding service; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MANN (for himself, Mrs. BICE, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. JACKSON of Texas, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. BRECHEEN, Mr. ESTES, Mr. LUCAS, and Mr. PFLUGER):

H.J. Res. 29. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service relating to "Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Lesser Prairie-Chicken; Threatened Status With Section 4(d) Rule for the Northern Distinct Population Segment and Endangered Status for the Southern Distinct Population Segment"; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. BARR (for himself, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. FINSTAD, Mr. BIGGS,

Mr. STEIL, Mr. POSEY, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. HILL, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. MEUSER, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. LUTKEMEYER, Mr. ROSE, Mr. WENSTRUP, Ms. FOXX, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. ROY, Mr. EMMER, Mr. OGLES, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. OWENS, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Ms. VAN DUYN, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. STEWART, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. GUEST, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. NUNN of Iowa, Mrs. HOUGHIN, Mr. ZINKE, Mr. NORMAN, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. FLOOD, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. PERRY, Mr. MANN, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. BURCHETT, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. LAWLER, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. EZELL, Mr. BALDERSON, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. KUSTOFF, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Ms. STEFANIK, and Mr. PALMER):

H.J. Res. 30. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Labor relating to "Prudence and Loyalty in Selecting Plan Investments and Exercising Shareholder Rights"; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. CLOUD (for himself, Mr. BOST, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. MANN, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. CARL, Mr. HERN, Mr. BANKS, Mr. BABIN, Mr. DUNN of Florida, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. JACKSON of Texas, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. POSEY, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. OGLES, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. ROY, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. LUTKEMEYER, Ms. TENNEY, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mrs. CAMMACK, and Mr. ROUZER):

H.J. Res. 31. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Veterans Affairs relating to "Reproductive Health Services"; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. LESKO (for herself and Mr. BALDERSON):

H. Con. Res. 14. Concurrent resolution expressing disapproval of the revocation by President Biden of the Presidential permit for the Keystone XL pipeline; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ESPAILLAT (for himself, Ms. SALAZAR, Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, and Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE):

H. Res. 98. A resolution reaffirming the partnership between the United States and

the Dominican Republic and advancing opportunities to deepen diplomatic, economic, and security cooperation between the two nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. LEE of California (for herself, Mr. TONKO, Mrs. BEATTY, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. BUSH, Ms. TITUS, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. MENG, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Ms. NORTON, Mr. COHEN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. JACOBS, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. SOTO, Mr. IVEY, Mr. POCAN, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. GRIJALVA):

H. Res. 99. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of "National Black HIV/AIDS Awareness Day"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MCCLINTOCK (for himself, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. CLINE, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. OWENS, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. KILMER, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. FINSTAD, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. EVANS, Mr. ALLEN, Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. MIKE GARCIA of California, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. LAWLER, Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. ALLRED, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. WEXTON, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. MORAN, Mr. LATTI, Mr. BOST, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. NEHLS, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mrs. STEEL, Mr. FALLON, Mr. ELLZEY, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. LIEU, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. TURNER, Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. SALAZAR, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. HERN, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. MAST, Mr. LUTKEMEYER, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. BERA, Mr. WILLIAMS of New York, Mr. HILL, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. EZELL, Mr. PENCE, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. SELF, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. NUNN of Iowa, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. DUNN of Florida, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mr. COHEN, Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mr. BACON, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. BABIN, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. DUNCAN, Ms. MACE, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. JACKSON of Texas, Mr. CLYDE, Ms. CRAIG, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. GUEST, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. LAMALFA, Ms. GRANGER, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. TRONE, Mr. TORRES of New York, Ms. ROSS, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. LAM-

BORN, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. MCCORMICK, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. PERRY, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. OBERNOLTE, Mr. COSTA, Mr. PETERS, Ms. CHU, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. STANTON, Ms. NORTON, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. ISSA, Mrs. LESKO, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. STEWART, Mr. HUNT, Mr. BARR, Mr. WESTERMAN, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mrs. MCCLAIN, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. FERGUSON, Ms. BARRAGAN, Mr. KILEY, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. TIFFANY, and Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida):

H. Res. 100. A resolution expressing support for the Iranian people's desire for a democratic, secular, and nonnuclear Republic of Iran, and condemning violations of human rights and state-sponsored terrorism by the Iranian Government; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SESSIONS:

H. Res. 101. A resolution expressing deepest condolences for the lives lost, and unwavering solidarity with the Republic of Türkiye and the Turkish people following the destructive earthquakes that devastated the Turkish cities of Malatya, Kahramanmaraş, Adana, Adiyaman, Diyarbakir, Osmaniye, Gaziantep, Sanliurfa, Hatay, and Kilis; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY AND SINGLE SUBJECT STATEMENTS

Pursuant to clause 7(c)(1) of rule XII and Section 3(c) of H. Res. 5 the following statements are submitted regarding (1) the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution and (2) the single subject of the bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. BEYER:

H.R. 856.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Federal Government Reform

By Mr. CARTER of Georgia:

H.R. 857.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 and Article I Section 9, Clause 7

The single subject of this legislation is:

The bill creates statutory consequences for the President failing to submit a budget to Congress in a timely manner consistent with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

By Mr. CARTER of Georgia:

H.R. 858.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 and Article I Section 9, Clause 7

The single subject of this legislation is:

The bill creates statutory consequences for the President failing to submit a budget to Congress in a timely manner consistent with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

By Mr. CRAWFORD:

H.R. 859.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Commerce Clause—Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

The bill authorizes the museum located at Blytheville/Eaker Air Force Base in Blytheville, AR as the "National Cold War Center."

By Mr. DIAZ-BALART:

H.R. 860.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill directs the U.S. Postal Service, by 270 days after its enactment, to designate a single, unique ZIP code for each of: Miami Lakes, Florida; Hollywood, Florida; Village of Somers, Wisconsin; Village of Mount Pleasant, Wisconsin; Village of Caledonia, Wisconsin; Eastvale, California; Castle Pines, Colorado.

By Mr. LARSEN of Washington:

H.R. 861.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Elections

By Mrs. LESKO:

H.R. 862.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Abortion

By Mr. MILLS:

H.R. 863.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill amends title 18, U.S.C., to prohibit a publishing house from knowingly furnishing sexually explicit material to a school or an educational agency, and to prohibit federal funds from being provided to a school that obtains or an educational agency that distributes sexually explicit material.

By Mr. MOYLAN:

H.R. 864.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Pursuant to Article one of the United States Constitution Congress has the power to enact this legislation.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To Direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to take specific actions.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 865.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To posthumously award the Congressional Gold Medal to the African Americans who served with Union forces during the Civil War.

By Mr. MANN:

H.J. Res. 29.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Congressional Review Act pertaining to the listing of the Lesser Prairie-Chicken under the Endangered Species Act.

By Mr. BARR:

H.J. Res. 30.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Resolution under the Congressional Review Act to nullify the Department of Labor's Rule, "Prudence and Loyalty in Selecting Plan Investments and Exercising Shareholder Rights".

By Mr. CLOUD:

H.J. Res. 31.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

The rule submitted by the Department of Veterans Affairs relating to “Reproductive Health Services” (87 Fed. Reg. 55287; published September 9, 2022).

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 24: Mr. AMODEI, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, and Mr. BOST.

H.R. 41: Mr. MANN and Mr. MOORE of Alabama.

H.R. 51: Mr. MULLIN.

H.R. 82: Ms. CRAIG, Mr. POCAN, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. SORESENSEN, Mr. RUTHERFORD, and Mr. PAPPAS.

H.R. 146: Ms. GREENE of Georgia and Mr. RUTHERFORD.

H.R. 157: Ms. KAPTUR.

H.R. 185: Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. CALVERT, and Mr. BILIRAKIS.

H.R. 343: Mr. GOODEN of Texas.

H.R. 345: Mr. CRANE.

H.R. 354: Mr. SANTOS.

H.R. 413: Mr. MOORE of Alabama.

H.R. 474: Mr. MOORE of Alabama.

H.R. 475: Mr. GREEN of Texas and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H.R. 506: Mr. PHILLIPS and Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 536: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 552: Mr. CLINE.

H.R. 564: Mr. MANN, Mr. BERGMAN, and Ms. VAN DUYNE.

H.R. 589: Mr. ISSA, Mrs. WAGNER, and Mr. SHERMAN.

H.R. 603: Mr. HILL.

H.R. 621: Ms. SCHRIER.

H.R. 644: Mr. MRVAN.

H.R. 645: Mr. CUELLAR.

H.R. 648: Ms. CRAIG.

H.R. 659: Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.

H.R. 660: Mr. VEASEY, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. AGUILAR, Ms. CRAIG, Ms. BALINT, Ms. MANNING, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mr. VARGAS.

H.R. 661: Mr. NUNN of Iowa.

H.R. 662: Mr. WALTZ, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. GIMENEZ, Ms. LEE of Florida, and Mr. RUTHERFORD.

H.R. 666: Ms. DEGETTE, Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK, Ms. MENG, and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.

H.R. 667: Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 668: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.

H.R. 670: Mr. TRONE.

H.R. 683: Mr. ROUZER and Mr. OWENS.

H.R. 697: Mr. GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 698: Ms. SCHOLTEN.

H.R. 703: Ms. CASTOR of Florida and Mr. FROST.

H.R. 705: Mr. HARRIS, Mr. HUNT, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. BILIRAKIS, and Mr. TIMMONS.

H.R. 709: Mr. ALLRED, Mr. LANDSMAN, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.

H.R. 717: Mr. LIEU.

H.R. 727: Mr. ALLRED and Mr. FROST.

H.R. 734: Ms. MACE.

H.R. 742: Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. ALLEN, and Mrs. LESKO.

H.R. 765: Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. BALINT, Mr. ALLRED, and Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 767: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.

H.R. 770: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois and Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 775: Mr. SANTOS.

H.R. 782: Ms. PELOSI.

H.R. 789: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 792: Mr. MANN.

H.R. 794: Ms. TENNEY.

H.R. 795: Mr. GARBARINO.

H.R. 804: Mr. HILL.

H.R. 806: Mr. McCAUL.

H.R. 807: Mr. VAN DREW.

H.R. 809: Mr. MIKE GARCIA of California, Ms. HAGEMAN, Mr. DUNN of Florida, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. HERN, and Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.

H.R. 825: Mr. SANTOS.

H.J. Res. 11: Mr. MIKE GARCIA of California, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. DONALDS, and Mr. ALLEN.

H.J. Res. 24: Ms. GREENE of Georgia, Mr. POSEY, and Mr. McCORMICK.

H.J. Res. 25: Ms. KUSTER, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. ESHOO, and Mr. LANDSMAN.

H.J. Res. 26: Mr. McCORMICK, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. PERRY, Mr. GUEST, and Mr. POSEY.

H. Con. Res. 10: Mrs. BOEBERT.

H. Res. 43: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, and Mr. QUIGLEY.

H. Res. 54: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. SANCHEZ, and Mr. LYNCH.

H. Res. 68: Mr. GARBARINO.

H. Res. 92: Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. SHERRILL, Ms. ESCOBAR, and Ms. TITUS.

H. Res. 96: Mr. MANN.